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ABSTRACT

This report, prepared by the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs of the U. S. Senate, is intended as a profile of the "half-full, half-empty plate which the Federal food programs represent to the nation's poor." The report focuses on various aspects of poverty and hunger such as: (1) poverty in the nation--the poverty line, poverty in central cities, the war on hunger, and poverty trends; (2) poverty and hunger at the county level--analysis methods and drawbacks in using county data, the 1973 hunger counties, poverty counties, failure-to-feed counties, and an analysis of regional differences; (3) the story behind the statistics--the situation in the South, outstanding counties, counties with highest and lowest participation levels, and State comparisons; and, (4) the administration of the food programs. Tables appended in illustration reflect data for hunger counties (1973); poverty counties; poverty trends; summary of poverty and hunger levels by States; analyses of regional differences by standard Federal regions, and the distribution of counties by participation rate; counties with no Federal food programs; failure-to-feed counties; counties with large Indian populations; counties feeding 10 percent or less of the poor; counties feeding 90 or more percent of the poor; and, other counties not covered by these categories. A bibliography on poverty and Federal food programs is appended. (RJ)

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HUNGER—1973

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND HUMAN NEEDS UNITED STATES SENATE

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CONTENTS

HUNGER—1973

		Page
Section I—	Poverty in America:	
	The Poverty Line	1
	Poverty in Central Cities	2
	The War on Hunger	4
	Table 1.—Poverty Trends (1959–1971)	5
II—	Poverty and Hunger at the County Level:	
	Method of Analysis	7
	Drawbacks of Using County Data	9
	What the Tables Show	9
	Table 7.—Summary: By States	10
	1973 Hunger Counties	11
	Poverty Counties	11
	Failure-to-Feed Counties	11
	Other Counties	12
	An Analysis of Regional Differences	12
	Table 8.—Standard Federal Regions	15
	Table 9.—Distribution of Counties by Participation Rate	17
III—	The Story Behind the Statistics:	
	The Situation in the South	19
	Outstanding Counties	20
	Counties With Highest and Lowest Participation Levels	21
	Table 10.—Counties With No Federal Feeding Programs	21
	State Comparisons	22
IV—	The Administration of the Food Programs	23

APPENDIX

Table 2.—	Hunger Counties, 1973	27
Table 3.—	Poverty Counties	31
Table 4.—	Failure-to-Feed Counties	39
Table 5.—	Other Counties	50
Table 6.—	Counties With Large Indian Reservation Populations	71
Table 11.—	Counties Feeding 10 Percent or Less of Their Poor Population	72
Table 12.—	Counties Feeding 90 Percent or More of Their Poor Population	74
Bibliography: Poverty and Federal Food Programs		75

[This report was prepared by the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. The views are those of the staff, and thus do not necessarily reflect those of any committee member.]

HUNGER—1973

Section I
POVERTY IN AMERICA

One aspect of poverty in America that has been given increased attention in the past 5 years is the expansion of Federal food programs designed to feed America's hungry poor. These programs have expanded nearly threefold so that they now reach about half of those in poverty. This report is intended as a profile of the half-full, half-empty plate which these Federal food programs represent to the the Nation's poor. Several years ago this committee commented that "while we may argue over the extent to which ending hunger will help to eliminate poverty, we may be sure that so long as we fail to do battle against hunger we shall never win a war against poverty in America." After reaching the halfway mark, it is appropriate to take a look at the number of the Nation's poor participating in Federal food programs

The Poverty Line

Poverty in America is determined by a single statistical tool developed in the mid-1960's. Based on two measurements—the amount poor families spent for food at the time (relative to the total expenses of low-income families) and the cost of a minimally adequate temporary diet (the Economy Food Plan)—a "poverty line" was developed. This poverty line has been applied in much the same way year after year (and retroactively to 1959) to determine whether the number of people living in poverty in the United States is increasing or decreasing. The poverty line assumes that any family with a yearly income less than three times the cost of a minimal diet is poor. Therefore, to be "poor" is, by definition, to be improperly nourished. Spending more than one-third of the family's income on food to get more than the barest, theoretically adequate, diet would mean spending money that is necessary for rent or other essentials. In many urban areas, rent takes 50 percent or more of income for almost half of poor families—and rent and utilities are fixed expenditures, while food is a flexible budget item and, thus, the first to give in a pinch.

As can be seen, the poverty line was not intended as a measure of what people need to live in some standard of nutritional well-being. It was and is a statistical tool, and as a tool it is a very useful device.

The Economy Food Plan assumes a family will have adequate storage, refrigeration, plenty of time to prepare meals, and will waste little or nothing that is purchased. The family on the Economy Plan

gets very little meat, a lot of starches, strictly measured amounts of milk for their growing children, and absolutely nothing that is not essential. All of the foods in the Economy Plan are priced on the basis of three area-averages for a hypothetical family of a man and woman with two children aged 8 and 11. The man and woman are assumed to have jobs that do not involve any heavy physical activity; for example, light factory or office work.

The poor family that lives any place in the country where food is not available at the precise national average, or in which the mother is pregnant and needs more food, is simply out of luck. The Economy Plan makes no allowances for them, nor for the elderly poor who need special food because their teeth are bad or because they have diabetes or high blood pressure. It makes no allowance for the fact that the average family in poverty likely has little storage space with poor or no refrigeration; also that poor working people rarely get light factory work or office jobs.

Families that have yearly incomes below the poverty line—$3,968 for a family of four in 1970 or three times the cost of a temporarily adequate diet—do not have the resources to purchase an adequate diet. These are the people at whom the food assistance programs are directed.

It is important also to keep in mind that the poverty line is a single, fixed income level. But few of the poor have as much income as the poverty line income level. Most of those who were in poverty in 1969 had incomes *below* the poverty line. According to the March 1970 Current Population Survey (CPS), 26 percent of poor families of two-or-more had incomes between $2,000 and $3,000; 32 percent had incomes between $1,000 and $2,000; and, 16 percent had incomes below $1,000 per year in 1969.

These, then, are the almost 26 million people who are America's poor.

Poverty in the Central Cities

According to the Decennial Census, 31 percent of all Americans lived in cities with populations over 50,000, and those cities contained 34 percent of our poor. The extent of poverty in our central cities has not been the subject of the same kind of scrutiny as has county-by-county poverty because until the 1970 Census Employment Survey (CES) was conducted, information on urban poverty simply did not exist. As a result, most published information on urban poverty relies on national estimates, or on the proportion of urban residents who may be poor, or on those few cities that have developed their own information locally.

There is a similar difficulty regarding information on food program participation and welfare assistance in our cities. Such information is collected only on a county basis, and therefore cannot readily be applied to the cities except where city and county boundaries are the same. At least one recent attempt was made to show changes in welfare assistance in our major cities, by examining city and county limits and developing "urban counties."[1]

As a result of work begun under former Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, a special survey of employment and income patterns in the

[1] Piven, F. F. and R Cloward; *Regulating the Poor.* New York: Random House (1971).

central cities of 51 large urban areas was included as part of the 1970 Census. The Census Employment Survey did not rely on the more usual Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) because these combine suburban and central city data in the same figures. Instead, the CES surveyed the poverty areas of the central cities. The percentage of city populations included varied; in some cities more than 50 percent were included, but the average was 33.5 percent.

Because traditional unemployment figures do not give a true picture of the labor market in the inner city, a subemployment index was developed based on the CES.[1] The subemployment index included not only those unable to find jobs, but also those who had given up looking because of repeated failure, those working part-time who wanted full-time work, and those working full-time but not earning enough to keep a family of four out of poverty. The subemployment index revealed what the poor have always known but the unemployment figures never showed—that one-third of the men and women in the inner cities do not earn even a poverty-level income. Twice that many—two-thirds of the labor force in the inner city—do not earn what the Bureau of Labor Statistics considers a "lower-level income."

By permitting comparisons between the general population and the residents of the inner cities, the CES also reveals a new perspective on modern poverty. The 1970 CES and Decennial Census show:

Nationally:

14 percent of all persons live in poverty;
23 percent of all persons in our inner cities are poor.

11 percent of all families live in poverty;
23 percent of all families in our inner cities are poor.

32 percent of all families headed by a woman are in poverty;
45 percent of all families headed by a woman in our inner cities are in poverty.

57 percent of elderly unrelated individuals live in poverty;
55 percent of elderly unrelated individuals in our inner cities are poor.

In the inner city, even full-time employment does not assure an escape from poverty:

7.3 percent of all families with at least one year-round, full-time worker are in poverty.

8.7 percent of all black families with at least one year-round, full-time worker in our inner cities are in poverty.

13.9 percent of all families with female heads and at least one year-round, full-time worker in our inner cities are in poverty.

This poverty and unemployment data is now available for 51 urban areas in the CES, and may eventually be made available for the 400 cities with populations over 50,000. However, information on the benefits to the urban poor from Federal food assistance programs is harder to obtain. With the exception of cities that are independent jurisdictions and New York City, data on food program participation are collected and recorded for counties only. The number of poor in the

[1] Staff Report, Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty, (November 1972).

inner city is necessarily smaller than the number of poor in the county that encompasses that city; there is yet no way to determine how many of the inner-city poor are included in the county total of food program participants.

The poverty line for 1970—$3,968 for a family of four [1]—is little enough on which to support a family where food can be grown and the cost of living is relatively low; in the heart of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Memphis, or San Antonio, it is virtually an impossibility. Department of Agriculture regulations now require those with incomes closer to the poverty line to pay more for food stamps than those with lower incomes; many of these persons live in those cities where food costs are also higher. Thus, in effect, the urban poor must pay more for an allotment of stamps which in turn buys them less food.

The 1970 CES sharpens our knowledge of life in the inner cities of this Nation. They are places in which one family in four is poor, half the unrelated elderly and the youth are poor; where the cost of living is 12 percent higher than the national average, but the full-time wages of one in 14 workers is not sufficient to keep a family of four above the poverty line. The cost of food alone is 13 percent higher in the Northeast than in the Nation as a whole, and 14 to 17 percent higher in the cities of that region—yet the Food Stamp Program makes urban food stamp users, because they have generally higher incomes, pay more for their stamps, which in turn yield less value at the grocery store.

The War on Hunger

In 1968, a Citizens' Board of Inquiry Into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States identified 280 "Hunger" counties. Each of these counties had more than twice the national average of persons in poverty, unusually high neonatal mortality rates, and poor records of participation in the Federal food programs. In 1967, the food stamp and donated foods programs served only 5.4 million persons nationally, provided very limited benefits, and varied widely in administration from one county to another. The 1968 "Hunger Counties," thus were not unique in having inadequate food assistance available to their poor—that was a national fact of life. Rather, they represented conditions of extreme need. "Hunger USA," [2] the report of the Citizens' Board, included a list of the Hunger Counties and an analysis of the barriers to broader food assistance participation, as the programs were operated at that time.

Since 1968, national attention has provided increased standardization in food programs, and the programs are more widely known and accepted. Moreover, the spotlighting of the 1968 "Hunger Counties"

[1] The poverty line is raised each year according to the change in the Consumer Price Index. Thus, the poverty line for a family of four in 1973 would be about $4,450.

[2] An updated version of that report, "Hunger U.S.A. Revisited," was released in the fall of 1972. It reviews the administration of the Federal food programs noting the increases and improvements that have taken place, but citing as well the areas in which there has been little or no improvement in these 5 years. Because they did not have access to the 1970 Census county poverty data, that updated report made no attempt to identify "Hunger counties" for 1972.

provided impetus to many State and local officials to improve and expand their food programs for the poor. As a result of these and other changes, family food program participation has increased dramatically in the past 5 years.

This progress of the Federal feeding programs and the overall feeling that poverty was continuing to decline has given rise to an apparent feeling in USDA that the job is almost done. For example, at a hearing called in June of 1972, the Department of Agriculture was asked to explain why some $700 million of food assistance funds made available by the Congress should have gone unused in that single fiscal year. While challenging the dollar amounts, the Department spokesman did acknowledge that food assistance funds were going unused. Speaking for the Department of Agriculture, Assistant Secretary Richard Lyng offered the following justification:

> . . . we have substantially completed the job we set out to do. The [hunger] gap is closed. . . .[1]

Mr. Lyng went on to say that by suggesting the gap was closed he meant that "there is little excuse today for any family in the United States to be without the resources for sufficient food." The argument was that, in theory, virtually every family has access to a food assistance program.

Mr. Lyng also noted at another point in the hearing that while the job was substantially done, ". . . this is not to say we are reaching everyone that we should. . . . There are many counties and some States that are not doing as good a job in terms of administering the programs that we would like to have."

Yet, census statistics indicate the incidence of poverty (and so of hunger) has risen since 1969 (see Table 1). Food assistance is minimal at best and still does not help about half of our poor. So, as the Citizen's Board of Inquiry Into Hunger and Malnutrition did in 1968, we decided to document where poverty and Federal food assistance are distributed in the United States, and the degree to which there have been changes in that distribution. We set out to determine if the hunger gap was, indeed, closed.

TABLE 1.—*Poverty Trends (1959–1971)*

Year	Number of people in poverty (in millions)	Percent of population in poverty	Year	Number of people in poverty (in millions)	Percent of population in poverty
1959	39. 5	22. 4	1966	28. 5	14. 7
1960	39. 9	22. 2	1967	27. 8	14. 2
1961	39. 6	21. 9	1968	25. 4	12. 8
1962	38. 6	21. 0	1969	24. 3	12. 2
1963	36. 4	19. 5	1970	25. 4	12. 6
1964	36. 1	19. 0	1971	25. 6	12. 5
1965	33. 2	17. 3			

[1] U.S. Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, Part 3B, hearing of June 22, 1972, p. 660.

Section II

POVERTY AND HUNGER AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

Method of Analysis

For the purposes of this report, poverty data were obtained from the income statistics of the 1970 Decennial Census. The number of persons participating in the food program of each county is based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) monthly figures for April 1972.[1] The committee staff determined the percentage of the poor in every county, as defined by the 1970 Decennial Census poverty statistics, served by the Federal food assistance programs. This figure, however, is not the same as the percentage of *eligible* persons being served by the food programs, because more persons are eligible to receive food assistance than just those with incomes below the national poverty line. To qualify for food stamps, a person must meet one of two criteria: He must have an income below the maximum income levels set for the entire Nation by the USDA, or he must be a recipient of State-administered public assistance (welfare). The USDA's maximum income levels are set slightly above the poverty line, so the majority of persons with incomes lower than the poverty level would qualify for food stamps under this criteria.

In addition, each State determines the greatest amount of income a person may have and still qualify for public assistance. In some States, where the cost of living is higher than average, the maximum income level for welfare eligibility is set higher than the national poverty level. In these States, then, more persons qualify for public assistance than only those with incomes below the national poverty line. These additional persons are also automatically eligible for food stamps. Therefore, the total number of persons eligible for food stamps in those States would be more than the number of those defined as poor.

For example, Alaska has the highest income levels for eligibility for public assistance. In Alaska in 1972, the greatest income a family of four could have and still qualify for public assistance was $400 per month. The poverty line in 1972 for a family of four was $4,260 a year, or $355 a month. Therefore, a family of four with a monthly income

[1] Poverty numbers and percentages are from:
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population: 1970
General Social and Economic Characteristics
Series PC(1)–C
Numbers of persons participating in food programs are from:
U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service,
Family Food Assistance Programs Participation Report, April 1972.

of $375 would have an income above the national poverty line, but would qualify for public assistance in Alaska, and would also automatically qualify for food stamps.

For the purposes of this report, then, our staff used the more readily available figures from the 1970 Census. The poverty and food participation figures for every county were judged by the following criteria:

1. Poverty was "high" if 25 percent or more of the population had incomes below the poverty line;
2. Participation in food programs was "low" if 33 percent or less of the poor participated in a Federal food program.

Tables 2 through 5 in the appendix [1] identify:

1. The counties which were high in poverty, "Table 3.—Poverty Counties";
2. The counties which were low in food program participation, "Table 4.—Failure-to-Feed Counties";
3. The counties which were neither high in poverty nor low in food program participation, "Table 5.—Other Counties"; and,
4. The counties which were both high in poverty and low in food program participation, "Table 2.—Hunger Counties, 1973."

The criteria used to determine the 1973 Hunger Counties differ sufficiently from the criteria used to identify the Hunger Counties in 1968 in "Hunger USA" so that the two sets of Hunger Counties are not strictly comparable. In 1968, a Hunger County was one in which:

1. At least 40 percent of the population lived in poverty (twice the national average at that time);
2. The level of participation in food programs was less than 25 percent of the poor; and
3. The postneonatal mortality rate was at least 15 per 1,000 (again, twice the national average).

These criteria are not accurate reflections of the situation as it exists today. Over the last 5 years, the proportion of the population in poverty has declined slightly, while the number of people participating in family food assistance programs has tripled. Today, a county with 25 percent of its population in poverty has approximately twice the national incidence of poverty; a county food program participation rate of 33 percent is low compared to the 52 percent average participation rate nationally. Finally, the postneonatal mortality rate is no longer thought to be a definite indication of malnutrition, because it depends on both the adequacy of the diet and the general availability of medical care. The 1973 Hunger Counties are those that, currently, are most likely to contain the greatest incidence of hunger.

In several States, American-Indian populations on large reservations receive Federal food assistance on the reservation in a program separate from the program operating in the rest of the county. In these cases, program participation is recorded separately for Indians and non-Indians in that county. At the time of this printing, census figures on poverty were not available separately for Indians and non-Indians by county. Therefore, these counties have been excluded from this analysis until the census figures become available. A list of the counties excluded appears in Table 6 in the appendix.

[1] See Appendix, pp. 27–70.

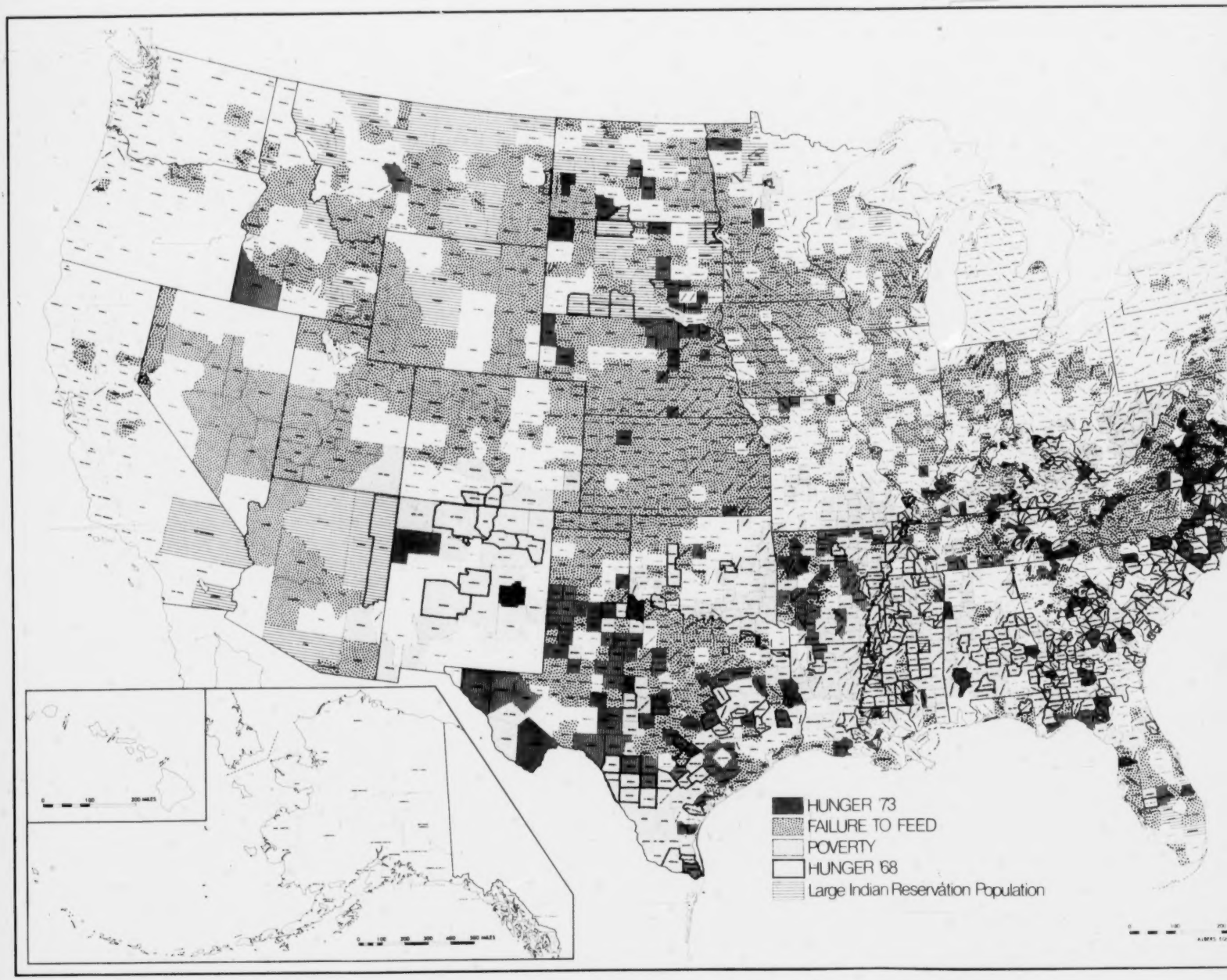

PLATE 1 – *Map of Distribution of Poverty and Food Programs*

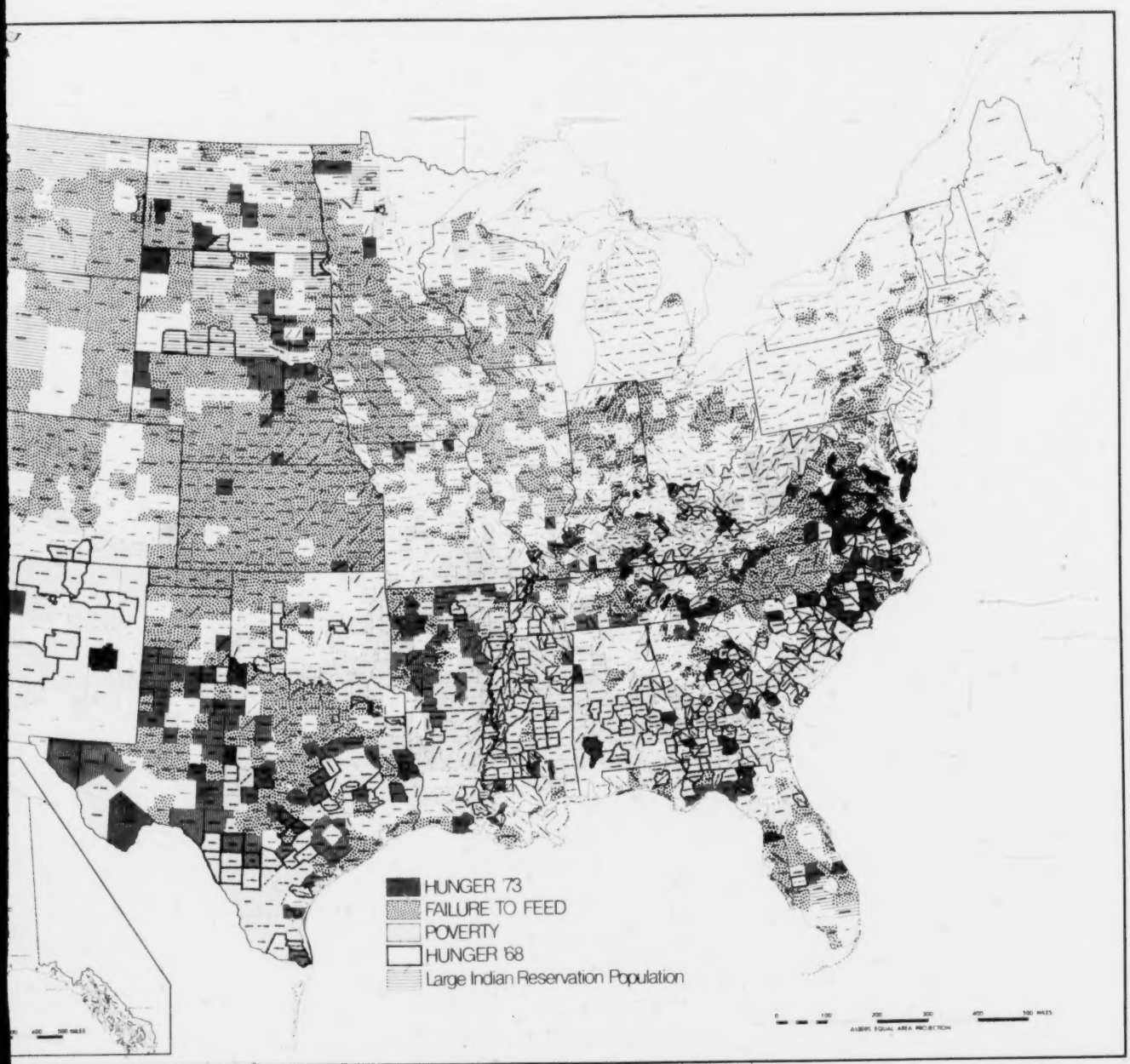

PLATE 1 – *Map of Distribution of Poverty and Food Programs*

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Drawbacks of Using County Data

The annual CPS data is particularly valuable for the trends it can reveal and for the broad national picture it presents. The Decennial Census can be used to localize that national information and show how the population is distributed in categories of income, race, age, employment and other valuable characteristics. County-by-county census data has only one serious drawback when it is used to show income distribution: It disproportionately reflects the situation in rural States, predominantly Southern and Southwestern. County lines are drawn to serve administrative ends and must accommodate the need for geographically distinct administrative units; they are rarely drawn on the basis of population distribution. Even if they were originally determined by population patterns, few of those original population patterns would still hold true.

As a result, a State like California has 20 million residents, but only 58 counties. Georgia, on the other hand, has only 4.6 million residents but 159 counties—the second largest number of counties of any State. The poor in the sparsely populated Georgia counties will be duly reflected in the county income averages for that State. But dividing 20 million people into just 58 counties—mixing the poor in amongst the relatively high incomes and generally high wages in California—will diminish the percent incidence of poverty, even though the numbers of poor far exceed those in the Georgia counties. For example, Fresno County (California), the richest agricultural county in the Nation, contains 76,887 poor people. Although the number of poor is considerable, its effect on county income averages is quickly outweighed by the 336,166 relatively wealthier residents. On the other hand, Clay County (Georgia), with 61 percent of its population in poverty, has only 2,174 poor. Using the county data, therefore, has the effect of inaccurately characterizing American poverty as a phenomenon of the rural South and Southwest as the following map of distribution of poverty and food programs shows.

What the Tables Show

Despite the limitations, the county-by-county census data offer one way to get an understanding of how poverty is distributed in the United States in the 1970's, and the degree to which there have been changes in that distribution over the past decade. For example, the 1972 Hunger Counties are found in 24 States. In 23 States (excluding those that contain Indian counties) more than 50 percent of the counties have a high incidence of poverty or fail to provide food assistance to over one-third of their poor, or both. Although, for reasons set out earlier, the Poverty and Hunger Counties are concentrated in the rural South and Southwest, the counties in which food programs fail to reach the poor can be found in 41 States and in every region of the Nation. Plate 1 locates those counties on a national map and Table 7 (see page 10) summarizes the poverty/hunger data by States.

TABLE 7.—*Summary: By States*

State	Failure-To-Feed Counties (A)	Poverty Counties (B)	Hunger Counties 1973 (C)	Total of columns A, B, C (D)	Total number of counties [1] (E)	Hunger Counties 1968 (F)
Alabama	1	43	3	47	67	17
Alaska	0	0	0	0	[2] 1	0
Arizona	7	1	0	8	10	1
Arkansas	12	31	28	71	75	6
California	6	0	0	6	56	0
Colorado	31	6	0	37	63	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	[3] 10	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	3	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	19	17	9	45	64	9
Georgia	21	86	15	122	159	50
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	4	0
Idaho	22	0	1	23	39	0
Illinois	55	3	2	60	102	2
Indiana	54	0	0	54	92	0
Iowa	74	0	0	74	99	0
Kansas	99	0	2	101	105	0
Kentucky	20	61	14	95	120	13
Louisiana	2	43	4	49	64	11
Maine	1	0	0	1	16	0
Maryland	9	1	1	11	[4] 24	1
Massachusetts	3	0	0	3	14	0
Michigan	1	3	0	4	83	0
Minnesota	47	3	2	52	85	0
Mississippi	3	73	3	79	81	38
Missouri	28	31	3	62	[4] 115	2
Montana	25	0	1	26	41	1
Nebraska	73	1	13	87	93	0
Nevada	10	0	0	10	[4] 17	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	10	0
New Jersey	1	0	0	1	21	0
New Mexico	0	18	2	20	32	7
New York	9	0	0	9	62	0
North Carolina	41	24	30	95	100	28
North Dakota	23	0	4	27	43	1
Ohio	30	3	0	33	88	0
Oklahoma	17	33	1	51	77	5
Oregon	4	0	0	4	36	0
Pennsylvania	19	0	0	19	67	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	[5] 2	0
South Carolina	5	27	1	33	46	18
South Dakota	25	1	9	35	47	7
Tennessee	24	36	16	76	95	11
Texas	94	67	67	228	254	35
Utah	20	1	0	21	29	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	[3] 12	0
Virginia	65	13	32	110	[6] 133	14
Washington	4	0	0	4	39	0
West Virginia	0	32	0	32	55	0
Wisconsin	42	1	0	43	70	1
Wyoming	16	0	0	16	21	0
Total: All States	1, 062	659	263	1, 984	[7] 3, 042	280

[1] Does not include counties with large Indian reservation populations.
[2] For Food Program purposes.
[3] Welfare districts.
[4] Includes one independent city.
[5] Public assistance districts.
[6] Includes 37 independent cities.
[7] Includes 40 independent cities.

1973 Hunger Counties

Table 2 in the appendix identifies the counties in which more than 25 percent of the population is poor, but fewer than one-third of those poor benefit from the Federal food programs. These are the 1973 Hunger Counties, and the letter "H" beside a county name indicates that the county was also one of the 280 Hunger Counties in 1968.

One might assume that counties with high concentrations of poverty located in the poorer States would also be those counties which get food assistance to only a small proportion of the poor; because where the incidence of poverty is great, the job of aiding the poor would be much more difficult. However, a comparison of such diverse States as West Virginia (high in poverty, but with no failure-to-feed) and Iowa (no poverty counties, but with high incidence of failure-to-feed) readily shows no such simple conclusion can be drawn. Low food program participation among the poor (i.e., Failure-to-Feed) is found in the counties of 41 States—States as different as Massachusetts and Michigan to Colorado and California, although it is true that the greatest incidence of poverty is to be found in the rural South and Southwest. And, although the States with the greatest incidence of poverty account for a large portion of the 1973 Hunger Counties, it does not necessarily follow that because a State has a high degree of poverty it will fail to take full advantage of the food assistance programs. The 280 1968 Hunger Counties are instructive in this respect. In 1973, most of them still have large percentages of poor, yet only one-sixth are still counted as Hunger Counties. Most appear to have made a serious effort to reach the poor since 1968. They may still be poor, but they no longer get a failing grade in food assistance.

Perhaps the most unfortunate counties are those 50 1968 Hunger Counties that remain in the Hunger County listing 5 years later. Despite improvements in the food programs, national attention, greater accessibility, and high food value of the programs, these counties either cannot or will not take advantage of Federal food assistance programs other counties have learned to use on behalf of their poor. Often, the heaviest incidence of poverty is found in counties of low population concentration and poor road systems. Under these circumstances, the delivery mechanism for stamps and other food programs fails to function without a high level of State or national assistance.

Poverty Counties

Some States have large poor populations or include counties with a high incidence of poverty, but nonetheless administer their food programs so that more than one-third of the poor in every county benefit. Table 3 (see Appendix) identifies these Poverty Counties, and records the degree to which the poor receive Federal food or cash assistance. These counties are not dealt with in detail in this report because our discussion is primarily concerned with the food programs; the level of poverty and the causes of it are outside the purpose of this report.

Failure-to-Feed Counties

Table 4 (see Appendix) identifies those counties that do not have unusually high numbers of poor residents, but which fail to provide

food assistance for two-thirds or more of whatever poverty population they do have. We have labeled these "Failure-to-Feed" counties.

Some States, like West Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi, have a proportionately high number of their counties in the Poverty column. These are generally poor States where jobs are frequently nonexistent and the standard of living is relatively low. But they are also States in which a clear effort has been made to get the food assistance to the eligible poor. West Virginia has 60 percent of its counties in the Poverty column, but not one ranking low in food assistance.

By contrast, States like Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin have large numbers of counties doing a poor job of providing food assistance, but few or no counties in the Poverty column. These States cannot claim that they have too large a proportion of poor to reach without overtaxing the State. In any case, the food cost in both the food stamps and donated food programs is a Federal, not a State, expense. In other words, State and local funds amount to "considerably less than 10 percent of overall program resources vis-a-vis food stamps," and "approximately 15 percent in connection with commodity distribution."[1] Neither can the argument be made that geography is a major deterrent to greater participation; surely the backwoods dirt roads in the hills of Appalachia represent as serious a geographical deterrent to delivery as may be found anywhere.

The low participation levels of some of the Northern and Midwestern States raise a different set of issues. There one could assume that the food programs, particularly food stamps, would be particularly useful in stretching food dollars over the higher food costs found in urban areas. Yet the statewide figures show that some of the most heavily urbanized States—such as Massachusetts, Ohio, and New Jersey—reach less than two-thirds of their poor with food assistance.

Other Counties

What about those counties and States that do what we have defined as the minimum—feed over one-third of their poor—and do not have large percentages of poor in their populations? Even if one believes that to feed a third of the poor is adequate, there are serious qualifications that must be made as to these counties' "all clear" status.

First, it should be emphasized again that *percentages* do not, obviously, indicate *numbers* of people affected. To help clarify this distortion, numbers of persons *not* reached by Federal food programs are indicated in Table 5. Other Counties (see Appendix). To illustrate, a county in Connecticut or New Jersey that feeds 50 percent of its poor may be leaving many thousands more people hungry than a county in Kansas that feeds only 10 percent of its poor. In fact, most of the States in the "other" category are highly populated, urban States. As our discussion on urban poverty indicates, it is important to remember that modern poverty is as much a condition of our urban centers as of our rural areas.

An Analysis of Regional Differences

In Table 8 (see page 15), the States and the District of Columbia are grouped according to standard Federal regions. For each State, the number and percent of the population that is poor is given, as well as

[1] "Hunger USA Revisited," p. 30.

the number and percent of the poor being reached by the Federal food programs. Table 9 (see page 17) also shows the States grouped by standard Federal regions; but in each State counties are distributed according to the percent of each county's poor population receiving food assistance.

From Table 8, it is apparent that the region feeding the highest percentage of its poor is Region IX, which includes California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii (75 percent of the poor receiving food assistance), and the next highest is Region X, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska (67 percent of the poor). These two regions make up the far western portion of the United States.

The three regions that appear to provide the smallest percentage of the poor with food assistance are Region VI, including New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana (41 percent), Region VII, including Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri (41 percent), and Region VIII, which includes Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, and South Dakota (40 percent). Together these three regions cover the entire central portion of the Nation, from Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

The situation as it appears in Table 9 is similar. Region I, which includes the New England States, has all but 2 percent of its counties feeding 20 percent or more of the poor. Over half of the counties in this region (64 percent) reach at least 60 percent of their poor with food assistance. Regions IX and X, which include Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Alaska, and Hawaii, also have very high program participation rates. In each of these regions, about 50 percent of the counties feed between 20 percent and 59 percent of their poor. Another large percentage (approximately 40 percent) of the counties in Regions IX and X have participation rates of 60 percent or more. The counties in these regions and in Region I appear, in general, to be doing the best job of reaching their poor with food assistance.

On the other hand, the counties in the regions that include the Midwestern States seem to be the least successful in providing Federal food assistance for their poor. In Region VII (Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri), almost half (46 percent) of the counties reach less than 20 percent of the poor in each county with their food programs. Another third of these counties have participation rates betweeen 20 percent and 39 percent. Only 6 percent of the counties in this region are in the highest category, feeding 60 percent or more of their poor.

The situation is similar in Region VIII—Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota and South Dakota. Again only 6 percent of these counties have participation rates of 60 percent or more. Almost one-fourth (23 percent) of the counties feed less than 20 percent of their poor, and another half reach between 20 percent and 39 percent.

So it would appear from these two tables that the States which do the best job of feeding their poor are the New England States and the States of the far west. In California, for example, 30 of the 56 counties provide food assistance to over 60 percent of the poor in those counties. On the other hand, the States in the Midwest are least successful in terms of the percentage of poor who participate in the food programs.

However, care must be taken in interpreting these tables. As was noted earlier, the number of poor in a State is not the same as the

number of persons eligible for Federal food assistance. A State may be reaching high percentages of those designated as "poor" with food assistance while the percentage of eligible persons receiving food aid may be lower.

Further, it is necessary to keep in mind that these tables deal with percentages rather than absolute numbers. In States with large populations, even a low percentage may represent large numbers of people, while in a small State, a high percentage may be indicative of fewer people.

TABLE 8.—*Standard Federal Regions*

Region/State	Number of population in poverty	Percent of population in poverty	Number receiving food assistance	Percent of poor receiving food assistance	Number in poverty not receiving food assistance	Percent of poor not receiving food assistance
REGION I	1, 033, 081	9. 0	646, 572	63	386, 511	37
Maine	131, 271	13. 6	102, 110	78	29, 161	22
Vermont	51, 621	12. 1	31, 659	61	19, 962	39
New Hampshire	64, 807	9. 1	28, 157	43	36, 650	57
Massachusetts	473, 200	8. 6	276, 333	58	196, 867	42
Connecticut	212, 185	7. 2	136, 124	64	76, 061	36
Rhode Island	99, 997	11. 0	72, 189	72	27, 808	28
REGION II	2, 559, 628	10. 3	1, 648, 198	64	911, 430	36
New York	1, 985, 954	11. 1	1, 311, 046	66	674, 908	34
New Jersey	573, 674	8. 1	337, 152	59	236, 522	41
REGION III	2, 866, 365	12. 6	1, 472, 632	51	1, 393, 733	49
Pennsylvania	1, 227, 794	10. 6	652, 030	53	575, 764	47
Delaware	58, 155	10. 9	24, 934	43	33, 212	57
Maryland	386, 579	10. 1	220, 708	57	165, 871	43
West Virginia	380, 113	22. 2	256, 102	67	124, 011	33
Virginia	690, 615	15. 5	209, 858	30	480, 757	70
District of Columbia	123, 109	17. 0	109, 000	89	24, 109	11
REGION IV	6, 705, 966	22. 1	2, 930, 769	44	3, 851, 536	56
Alabama	857, 248	25. 4	427, 155	50	430, 093	50
Tennessee	836, 405	21. 8	323, 386	39	513, 019	61
North Carolina	996, 309	20. 3	299, 589	30	696, 720	70
South Carolina	594, 938	23. 9	353, 255	59	241, 713	41
Georgia	924, 262	20. 7	395, 969	43	528, 293	57
Mississippi	759, 038	35. 4	382, 875	50	376, 163	50
Florida	1, 019, 453	17. 0	400, 493	39	618, 960	61
Kentucky	718, 313	22. 9	348, 047	48	370, 260	52
REGION V	4, 272, 192	9. 9	2, 533, 738	59	1, 750, 814	41
Ohio	1, 041, 348	10. 0	637, 983	61	403, 365	39
Indiana	493, 379	9. 7	227, 009	46	266, 370	54
Illinois	1, 112, 145	10. 2	727, 748	65	384, 397	35
Michigan	819, 438	9. 4	612, 515	75	206, 923	25
Wisconsin	415, 778	9. 7	154, 848	37	260, 930	63
Minnesota	390, 104	10. 6	173, 635	45	216, 469	55
REGION VI	4, 194, 284	21. 2	1, 738, 008	41	2, 456, 276	59
Arkansas	522, 969	27. 8	198, 003	38	324, 966	62
Louisiana	932, 671	26. 3	459, 392	49	473, 279	51
Oklahoma	464, 931	18. 8	232, 906	50	232, 025	50
Texas	2, 046, 593	18. 8	702, 189	34	1, 344, 404	66
New Mexico	227, 120	22. 8	145, 518	64	81, 602	36
REGION VII	1, 454, 429	13. 3	566, 767	41	817, 662	59
Kansas	275, 497	12. 7	66, 261	24	209, 238	76
Missouri	672, 092	14. 7	339, 464	51	332, 628	49
Iowa	318, 605	11. 6	108, 351	34	210, 254	66
Nebraska	188, 235	13. 1	52, 691	28	135, 544	72

TABLE 8.—*Standard Federal Regions*—Continued

Region/State	Number of population in poverty	Percent of population in poverty	Number receiving food assistance	Percent of poor receiving food assistance	Number in poverty not receiving food assistance	Percent of poor not receiving food assistance
REGION VIII	626, 375	12. 9	247, 530	40	476, 231	60
Colorado	263, 224	12. 3	117, 935	45	145, 289	55
Utah	118, 349	11. 4	47, 692	40	70, 657	60
Wyoming	33, 436	11. 5	9, 477	28	23, 959	72
Montana	53, 378	12. 7	23, 110	43	30, 268	57
South Dakota	87, 394	17. 0	28, 377	32	59, 012	68
North Dakota	70, 594	15. 0	20, 939	30	49, 655	70
REGION IX	2, 339, 778	11. 1	1, 756, 120	75	727, 395	25
Arizona	170, 259	13. 6	59, 521	35	110, 738	65
Nevada	43, 478	9. 1	13, 403	31	30, 075	69
California	2, 057, 498	11. 0	1, 644, 897	80	412, 601	20
Hawaii	68, 543	9. 3	38, 299	56	30, 244	44
REGION X	681, 720	11. 0	456, 724	67	224, 996	33
Idaho	75, 864	13. 2	27, 233	36	48, 631	64
Oregon	234, 848	11. 5	144, 410	61	90, 438	39
Washington	335, 597	10. 2	263, 371	78	72, 226	22
Alaska	35, 411	12. 6	21, 710	61	13, 701	39
Total U.S	26,733,818	13. 7	13, 997, 058	52	12, 736, 760	48

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of Counties by Participation Rate*

Region/State	Number of programs	Number of counties with given percentage of poor population participating in food program: 0 to 19 percent	20 to 39 percent	40 to 59 percent	Over 60 percent
REGION I (6):					
Maine	16	0	1	2	13
Vermont	12	0	0	2	10
New Hampshire	10	0	3	5	2
Massachusetts	14	1	2	4	7
Connecticut	10	0	1	2	7
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	2
Total	64	1	7	15	41
Percent		2	11	23	64
REGION II (2):					
New York	62	0	17	33	12
New Jersey	21	0	3	9	9
Total	83	0	20	42	21
Percent		0	24	51	25
REGION III (6):					
Pennsylvania	67	3	26	24	14
Delaware	3	0	1	2	0
Maryland	24	2	13	6	3
West Virginia	55	0	2	14	39
Virginia	133	37	74	19	3
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	1
Total	283	42	116	65	60
Percent		15	41	23	21
REGION IV (8):					
Alabama	67	0	9	41	17
Tennessee	95	6	52	31	6
North Carolina	100	21	59	17	3
South Carolina	46	1	9	12	24
Georgia	159	1	57	79	22
Mississippi	81	0	18	40	23
Florida	64	7	25	27	5
Kentucky	120	5	43	48	24
Total	732	41	272	295	124
Percent		6	37	40	17
REGION V (6):					
Ohio	88	6	33	32	17
Indiana	92	22	42	24	4
Illinois	102	16	59	19	8
Michigan	83	0	3	30	50
Wisconsin	70	10	42	14	4
Minnesota	85	10	47	17	11
Total	520	64	226	136	94
Percent		12	44	26	18
Region VI (5):					
Arkansas	75	7	41	23	4
Louisiana	64	3	12	37	12
Oklahoma	76	3	20	36	17
Texas	251	49	140	53	9
New Mexico	32	0	3	15	14
Total	498	62	216	164	56
Percent		13	43	33	11

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of Counties by Participation Rate*—Continued

Region/State	Number of programs	Number of counties with given percentage of poor population participating in food program			
		0 to 19 percent	20 to 39 percent	40 to 59 percent	Over 60 percent
Region VII (4):					
Kansas	103	88	12	2	1
Missouri	114	3	51	43	17
Iowa	99	30	53	13	3
Nebraska	92	66	21	3	2
Total	408	187	137	61	23
Percent		46	33	15	6
Region VIII (6):					
Colorado	60	9	26	16	9
Utah	8	3	2	3	0
Wyoming	21	5	14	2	0
Montana	40	10	17	9	4
South Dakota	47	14	24	9	0
North Dakota	43	9	26	7	1
Total	219	50	109	46	14
Percent		23	50	21	6
Region IX (4):					
Arizona	10	1	7	0	2
Nevada	17	3	10	2	2
California	56	3	4	19	30
Hawaii	4	0	0	1	3
Total	87	7	21	22	37
Percent		8	24	25	43
Region X (4):					
Idaho	38	14	11	10	3
Oregon	36	0	4	17	15
Washington	39	0	6	9	24
Alaska	1	0	0	0	1
Total	114	14	21	36	43
Percent		12	18	32	38
Total, United States	3,008	468	1,145	882	513
Total, percent		16	38	29	17

Section III

THE STORY BEHIND THE STATISTICS

Perhaps neither real numbers nor percentages tell the whole story of poverty and hunger in America. The entire Midwest and Southwest, for example, are characterized by relatively lower numbers of poor, but an extremely high incidence of "failure-to-feed."

The urban poor, on the other hand, are perhaps more desperately *food-poor* than their rural counterparts; no backyard garden plots are available in the city and your neighbor doesn't drop off his seasonal excess of produce on your stoop. Further, as pointed out earlier, the urban food dollar buys much less because of higher food costs in the city.

These and other questions demand scrutiny of food programs, administration, and attitudes on a local, case-by-case basis. This report does not attempt case studies. However, study and comparison of the basic charts and tables should raise many questions that could be dealt with in investigations of a more limited purpose and objective.

The Situation in the South

One of the most striking changes in food assistance in the past 5 years is the overall improvement in program participation in the South. Generally speaking, the Southern States, which included the poorest and hungriest of our Nation's poor in 1968, now are feeding a significant percentage of their poor. There are exceptions, however. For example, Arkansas has made little or no real progress (and may, in fact, have deteriorated relative to the immense increase in overall program funding and nationwide participation levels). Also, North Carolina and Virginia do not appear to have made significant progress in the past 5 years. Yet there are no immediately discernible differences in economic, attitudinal, or geographic features in these States and those that have made great strides in food program participation—such as Mississippi, Alabama, West Virginia, Georgia, and Kentucky.

A comparison between regions may raise further questions. In 1973, the Midwest shows up as the region with the lowest level of food program growth. In many ways the South and the Midwest are highly comparable; they are both primarily agrarian, sparsely populated, and low-income States. Yet even with the South's much larger numbers of poor, the percentages of each county's poor participating in food programs are almost twice as high in the South as in the Midwest. Even Virginia and North Carolina, which are not doing as well as the Southern region as a whole, are feeding a larger percentage of their poor than many Midwestern States.

What are the reasons behind this regional disparity? The statistics do not give the answers, but they do indicate possible areas of concern for more detailed investigation. For example, it might be postulated that the concentration of public and media attention on the Southern poor that came about in 1968 resulted in a concentrated effort on behalf of the Southern States, by concerned individuals, and foundation-funded organizations to improve that region's food assistance program participation. Or, perhaps, the national attention and focus increased awareness on the part of the eligible poor as to the availability and desirability of Federal food assistance. In 1968, the Midwest, on the other hand, received little or no particular focus and, therefore, perhaps did not have the same impetus to increase their food assistance participation levels. Perhaps the eligible Midwest poor were not made as aware of the acceptability and availability of food assistance as were their Southern counterparts. These and other questions and suppositions can best be examined by case study and detailed analysis of regional differences in program administration, outreach, funding, and attitudes.

Outstanding Counties

On a more specific level, one can compare the county-by-county statistics. Some counties have made striking progress since 1968. Most notable are those counties that moved from a designation of "Hunger" in 1968 to a "clear" status in 1973 (a highly significant change even given the differences between the 1973 criteria for "hunger" and those used in 1968).

What are the factors that enabled these counties to make such progress? For example, Jones, Butts, and Heard Counties in Georgia do not appear to be much different from other Georgia counties—they are of average economic condition, over 20 percent of their population in poverty, are of medium population, primarily of rural areas and small towns, and appear to have no outstanding geographic obstacles to, or facilities for, program delivery. Yet these three counties which were designated "Hunger Counties" in 1968 now have neither high percentages of poor nor low levels of participation in food programs. What explains the difference between Jones County and Jasper County in Georgia? These two counties border each other and both were "Hunger 1968" counties. Today Jones is feeding 51 percent of its poor, and Jasper is still a "Hunger County."

On the other hand, what about those counties that are doing poorly in feeding their poor, yet are located in States where most or all of the remaining counties have above-average or at least adequate levels of food program participation? Lincoln County, Maine, and Huron County, Michigan, are both the only instances of "Failure-to-Feed" counties in States with higher-than-average rates of program participation. Failure-to-Feed counties in California also stand out because of that State's generally high-feeding levels and above-average income limitations for eligibility (resulting in more persons eligible for assistance in California). Counties like Amador, Glenn, and Sierra would bear further study because of their below-average participation levels (all 21 percent or less).

On the positive side, Sedgwick, Finney, and Shawnee counties in Kansas are outstanding because they are the only counties in that

State that are not Failure-to-Feed. What are these counties doing differently from the remainder in the State? Another example of this type is Colorado County, Texas—an "All Clear" county located geographically in the middle of a group of "Hunger 1973" counties.

A more specific comparison in Texas raises even more questions. Dickens County, Texas, has a 95 percent food program participation level and over 25 percent of the population in poverty. King County, which borders it—and has almost identical economic, geographic and population characteristics—has no food program of any kind. Or compare Dickens County with another bordering county—Kent, which has almost the same level of poverty and other similar conditions, yet feeds only 17 percent of its poor. A further observation is that Dickens County is surrounded by Commodity Distribution Program counties that are almost all Failure-to-Feed or Hunger Counties while its program uses food stamps. Why did Dickens County choose to use stamps; and, is this program more acceptable to or effective for the poor of this area than commodity foods?

Counties With Highest and Lowest Participation Levels

As of April 1972[1] there were 13 counties in the United States with *no* Federal feeding programs at all. They are listed in Table 10 below.

Table 10.—*Counties With No Federal Feeding Programs*

	Percent in poverty	Number of persons in poverty		Percent in poverty	Number of persons in poverty
Gilpin, Colo	19	233	Madison, Mont	18	878
Jackson, Colo	6	116	Sioux, Nebr [1]	26	534
Pitkin, Colo	11	686	Beaver, Okla	13	814
Camas, Idaho	6	42	Hall, Tex	23	1, 393
Hamilton, Kans	14	378	Hunt, Tex	18	8, 162
Scott, Kans	12	644	King, Tex	20	88
Knox, Mo	23	1, 285			

[1] "Hunger '72" County.

These counties deserve further study to determine why they are not using the Federal assistance available to them.

Another group of outstanding counties are those that feed either over 90 percent of their poor or under 10 percent of those in poverty. Also revealing is how these exceptional counties are distributed among the States and among the regions (see Tables 11 and 12, in Appendix, for a complete listing of these counties).

In the under 10-percent grouping, the majority of the States with counties in this category are Midwestern. And among these, Kansas comprises 40 percent of the counties in this less-than-10 percent category. Further, these counties account for about one-third of

[1] Of the counties listed in Table 10, only the following seven counties are without a food assistance program today: Gilpin, Jackson, and Pitkin Counties, Colorado; Camas County, Idaho; Sioux County, Nebraska; Beaver County, Oklahoma; and Hunt County, Texas.

the total counties in Kansas. The Southern States also have a few counties in the low category, but the West and Northeast are not represented at all.

At the other end of the scale, in the over-90 percent category, a wider distribution among States and sections of the country is evident. No specific State or region stands out as having a large proportion of counties in the top category and no overall conclusions can be drawn from this list. However, given a national average of about 50 percent food program participation by the poor, those counties that have a significantly large percentage of their poor enrolled in Federal food programs—that is, above 70 or 80 percent—would bear scrutiny. How are such programs administered differently from those within a State or region with low participation levels? What are the attitudinal differences, if any, of the poor, the public, and/or the program administrators?

State Comparisons

Another method of examining the statistics in this report is to compare the record of one State to that of an economically similar State. As an example, West Virginia, a poor State with exceptionally large numbers of poor, has no instances of "Failure-to-Feed" and overall about 70 percent of its poor participate in Federal feeding programs. Virginia is also a low-income State with large numbers of poor; yet Virginia enrolls only a third or less of its poor in Federal food programs in almost 80 percent of its counties, and its "Hunger 1973" counties number 32, compared to 14 in 1968.

Mississippi and Arkansas are also interesting to compare. In 1968, Mississippi had 38 "Hunger" counties and now has only three. Arkansas proves a reverse situation, with only six "Hunger 1968" counties and 28 "Hunger 1973" counties.

A striking difference in food program participation levels is evident also by comparison of Michigan and Wisconsin. These two States have similar demographics, geography, and economics; yet Wisconsin has over half its counties in the "Failure-to-Feed" column, while Michigan has only one county that feeds less than one-third of its poor.

Additional analysis and investigation on a State-by-State basis should provide useful insight into why Federal food programs are serving only about 50 percent of the poor nationwide (and even less in many instances). How can they best meet regional, State, and local needs; and, what steps might be taken to make them more effective?

Section IV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAMS

Some of the wide variation within States may be explained by differences in administrative arrangements. Welfare programs, by law, can be State-supervised or State-administered. Each arrangement has been adopted by about half the States. State administration means that the programs are directly administered by the State. State-supervised programs are administered on a county level, with the State providing general oversight and technical assistance. Since the Food Stamp Program is the responsibility of the State welfare offices, and since welfare recipients have been automatically eligible for food stamps, the administrative arrangements for welfare carry over into the food programs. State-supervised programs are less likely to be uniformly run, and variations between counties will be much greater than in State-administered programs. In practice, because State-supervised programs tend to exist wherever the counties are required to contribute substantially to the cost of the programs, there is a strong interest on the part of county officials to control who may or may not participate.

Ultimately it is the U.S. Department of Agriculture that is responsible for the degree to which the programs serve those for whom they are intended. In the Food Stamp Act, the Congress gave the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibility to:

> . . . formulate and administer a food stamp program under which . . . eligible households within the State shall be provided with an opportunity to obtain a nutritionally adequate diet through the issuance to them of a coupon allotment. . . .[1]

The Act makes very clear that this mandate carries with it a responsibility to make certain that the poor know about and are brought into the program. By law, States only may operate Food Stamp Programs under State plans that are able to satisfy the Secretary that:

> . . . the State agency shall undertake effective action . . . to inform low-income households concerning the availability and benefits of the food stamp program and *insure the participation of eligible households.* [Emphasis added.][2]

[1] Section 4(a).
[2] Section 10(e).

The Congress has charged the Department of Agriculture with responsibility for operating the program and seeing that the States "insure the participation of eligible households." To carry out his responsibilities, the Secretary of Agriculture has the services of regional and State offices throughout the country, whose job it is to provide technical assistance and minimize problems when they arise.

To implement the law, the Secretary issues regulations governing the program, and receives regular reports from each of the States on: The levels of participation; the steps they take to protect the program from abuse; the methods by which food stores are certified; and a wide range of programmatic detail. State and local officials are accountable to the Department of Agriculture for the manner in which they fulfill their responsibilities to provide food assistance to the poor. Thus, in a very direct sense, the USDA is, itself, responsible for those regions and counties around the country where the rates of participation in food programs by poor people continue to be unsatisfactory. The Department can replace administrators in poorly operated program areas. It can and does send Federal and regional officials to monitor programs when there is reason to suspect abuse. The law makes very clear that the program is supposed to be available and known to the poor, and that the USDA is responsible to oversee this program.

The USDA's claim that the job of feeding the hungry is substantially done is bolstered by genuinely impressive program statistics. When the effort to end hunger began, only 5.4 million persons used the Food Stamp and Commodity Distribution Programs, and now 15 million of the poor participate. The budgets for these and the Child Nutrition Programs have grown substantially in the same period of time, and virtually every program has shown increased participation. All of that is true. The programs are bigger, they do reach more of the poor, they do represent a greater investment of the Federal budget. However, these facts and figures taken by themselves do not tell the whole story.

When hunger became a national issue in 1967, the food programs were reaching only a small fraction of the poor, with limited programs that varied widely in administration from one county to another. Short of eliminating the programs entirely, it would have been difficult not to be able to report program growth. In any case, the law which governs the program does not require the Secretary to insure program growth; but rather *to insure that the eligible participate*. Larger programs by themselves do not satisfy the responsibility set out in the law.

Any national assessment of whether a "hunger gap" remains today must depend in some measure on the national program participation figures. But for families and individuals who participate, closing the gap is not as simple as being in or out of one of the programs; it is the more complicated question of how adequately the programs meet their needs. The Food Stamp Act is clear on this point. After noting that it is the policy of Congress to act in cooperation with all levels of government to "safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's population and raise levels of nutrition among low-income households," it mandates that the Food Stamp Program:

> . . . permit, low-income households to purchase a *nutritionally adequate diet* through normal channels of trade. [Emphasis added.] [1]

[1] P.L. 91-671, Section 2.

Despite that language, those who participate in the food stamp or donated foods programs do not find that the hunger gap is automatically closed.

The Food Stamp Program provides benefits only by the criteria of the Economy Food Plan. Recipients living in higher-cost urban areas, the Northeast or the Midwest, cannot even afford to buy the nationally averaged foods on which the plan is based. For a family of four, the Food Stamp Program offers less than $1 per-person-per-day. For larger families, the benefits are substantially smaller. And, although food costs continue to spiral upward, USDA increases in food stamp benefits lag behind.

The poor who must depend on the donated foods program get far less. At its theoretical best, the commodity program provides only 53 cents per-person-per-day in food value. In actual practice, the average value of the foods distributed is only about $7 per month, or 23 cents per-person-per-day.[1] By the USDA's own admission, the program only yields 54 percent of needed calories and between 50–80 percent of the nutrients required by the program's participants. Yet each of the 3.3 million donated foods recipients shows up on the charts that proclaim the food gap is closed. Those who must depend on the irregularly delivered, monotonous, poorly packaged lard, pinto beans and peanut butter that the program provides would probably not come to the same conclusion.

A critical deterioration of the nutritional value of Federal food assistance has happened recently as a direct result of unprecedented food price rises in the past few months. The food stamp recipient must, of course, face the same frustrations in the grocery store as other Americans. When the middle-class housewife has to drop meat out of her budget, you may be sure the poor are in trouble, indeed. A more obvious result of higher food costs is the serious undermining of the already questionable nutritional content of the commodity program. As of the last of March 1973, USDA was unable to purchase dried milk, any dried fruit, pork, beef, turkey, or luncheon meat, and cheese for this program because the cost of the commodity exceeded their guidelines. Some locations have even reported that *no meat of any kind* was available to commodity food recipients by the last of March. The protein content available through commodity distribution obviously is negligible at this time. If prices continue to rise, as the USDA says we can expect, the poor on Commodity Distribution may soon find themselves having nothing at all.

The number of persons in poverty started to increase again in 1970 and has not declined since then. There is some reason to believe that the real incidence of poverty is higher than the poverty statistics would indicate. But whether the real poverty count is 25, 26, or even 30 million persons, the fact that only 15 million of the poor participate in any food assistance program, and that none of the programs assure nutritional adequacy for those being served, indicates that the hunger gap is far from closed either for the country or the individuals concerned.

The Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs heard testimony from two elderly widows who must stretch their Social Security

[1] U.S. Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, hearing of Sept. 15, 1971, Part 8A, p. 2039.

retirement benefits by using food stamps. Like so many elderly, they are on special diets, and their food stamps are usually exhausted by the second week of every month. After hearing that the Department of Agriculture would be returning nearly $400 million food stamp dollars to the Treasury, one of the women took the microphone to ask whether she might get the answer to just one thing:

> Why is it that they take the money and put it back into the Treasury when they could be helpful to the senior citizens to get more food stamps and pay less? . . . why would they want to put the money back in the Treasury when it [is] needed out here, it could be very well used out here.[1]

[1] U.S. Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, hearing of June 7, 1972, Part 3B, p. 653.

APPENDIX

TABLE 2.—*Hunger Counties, 1978*

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
ALABAMA (3):		
Clarke—H (FS)	37	27
Lamar (FS)	39	32
Russell (FS)	35	27
ARKANSAS (28):		
Arkansas (FS)	29	23
Baxter (FS)	27	10
Bradley (FS)	35	29
Clarke (FS)	26	30
Cleburne (FS)	37	17
Cleveland (FS)	34	31
Columbia (FS)	31	32
Conway (FS)	28	29
Crawford (FS)	25	30
Franklin (FS)	30	28
Fulton (FS)	45	27
Garland (FS)	25	21
Greene (FS)	25	33
Johnson (FS)	30	33
Hempstead (FS)	33	12
Logan (FS)	31	33
Lonoke (FS)	33	26
Madison (FS)	36	17
Marion (FS)	32	25
Montgomery (FS)	31	24
Nevada (FS)	36	33
Perry (FS)	36	33
Pike (FS)	29	28
Polk (FS)	29	26
Prairie (FS)	33	31
Randolph (FS)	34	28
Searcy (FS)	42	33
White (FS)	27	24
FLORIDA (9):		
Franklin (FS)	40	32
Hamilton—H (FS)	39	28
Hernando—H(CD)	25	33
Highlands (CD)	25	23
Lafayette (FS)	31	28
St. Lucie (CD)	27	27
Suwannee—H (FS)	34	20
Taylor (FS)	28	31
Wakulla (FS)	32	28
GEORGIA (15):		
Berrien (FS)	28	23
Bulloch (CD)	32	24
Calhoun—H (FS)	52	33
Cook—H (FS)	30	27
Dawson (FS)	27	27
Elbert (FS)	29	33
Gilmer (FS)	28	25
Greene—H (FS)	33	27
Jasper—H (FS)	35	25
Laurens—H (FS)	33	30
Lumpkin (FS)	29	33
Morgan—H (FS)	37	26
Tift (FS)	28	30
Toombs—H (FS)	31	29
Union (FS)	36	30
IDAHO (1):		
Owyhee (FS)	26	28
ILLINOIS (2):		
Hamilton (FS)	27	26
Pope (FS)	40	32
KANSAS (2):		
Chautaugua (FS)	27	16
Sheridan (FS)	27	4
KENTUCKY (14):		
Adair (FS)	43	30
Allen (FS)	34	30
Barren (CD)	28	26
Bracken (FS)	29	26
Crittenden (CD)	27	25
Gallatin (CD)	25	32
Metcalf (CD)	42	29
Pike (FS)	36	27
Spencer (CD)	25	21
Todd (FS)	31	33
Trigg (CD)	28	33
Trimble (CD)	26	22
Union (FS)	28	21
Webster (CD)	26	29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Hunger Counties, 1973*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
LOUISIANA (4):		
Ascension (FS)	26	19
Claiborne (FS)	39	13
East Feliciana—H (FS)	40	15
Vermilion (FS)	29	32
MARYLAND (1):		
Somerset—H (FS)	28	28
MINNESOTA (2):		
Marshall (FS)	26	17
Todd (CD)	28	29
MISSISSIPPI (3):		
Forrest (FS)	28	24
Itawamba (FS)	25	21
Marion (FS)	42	33
MISSOURI (3):		
Harrison (CD)	28	22
Mercer (FS)	28	27
Scotland (FS)	25	15
MONTANA (1):		
Meagher (FS)	25	23
NEBRASKA (13):		
Boyd (FS)	39	17
Cedar (FS)	33	14
Greeley (FS)	26	28
Holt (FS)	25	11
Keya Paha (FS)	33	4
Knox (FS)	31	15
Morrill (FS)	27	11
Rock (FS)	30	6
Sherman (FS)	27	10
Sioux	26	0
Stanton (FS)	25	9
Webster (FS)	27	5
Wheeler (FS)	25	7
NEW MEXICO (2):		
De Baca (FS)	31	29
McKinley (CD)	40	27
N. CAROLINA (30):		
Alleghany (CD)	30	31
Anson—H (FS)	35	26
Ashe (CD)	31	19
Avery (CD)	30	31
Beaufort—H (CD)	30	17
Camden (CD)	25	14
Cherokee (CD)	27	26
Chowan (FS)	30	24
Clay (CD)	34	32
N. CAROLINA—Cont.		
Columbus—H (FS)	33	82
Duplin—H (CD)	33	21
Gates—H (CD)	32	31
Granville (FS)	31	12
Harnett—H (FS)	26	18
Hoke—H (CD)	29	32
Jackson (CD)	29	23
Johnston (FS)	29	27
Macon (CD)	27	18
Nash (FS)	30	26
Pamlico—H (CD)	31	25
Pasquotank (CD)	27	23
Pender—H (CD)	36	24
Perquimans—H (CD)	41	25
Pitt (FS)	35	28
Richmond—H (FS)	26	28
Robeson—H (FS)	38	30
Vance (FS)	28	27
Watauga (FS)	28	20
Wilson (CD)	28	32
Yancey (CD)	33	27
N. DAKOTA (4):		
Billings (FS)	33	12
Grant (FS)	30	22
Kidder (FS)	28	28
Sheridan (FS)	29	33
OKLAHOMA (1):		
Logan (CD)	26	31
S. CAROLINA (1):		
Chester (FS)	27	25
S. DAKOTA (9):		
Aurora (FS)	28	19
Douglas (FS)	25	20
Hand (FS)	26	14
Harding (FS)	25	3
Hutchinson (FS)	28	16
Jerauld (FS)	25	18
McCook (FS)	30	18
McPherson (FS)	25	19
Sanborn (FS)	27	30
TENNESSEE (16):		
Cannon (FS)	29	33
Chester (FS)	29	33
Cumberland (CD)	32	24
Dyer (FS)	26	29
Franklin (FS)	25	29
Grundy (FS)	44	23
Henry (FS)	26	25
Lawrence (FS)	28	26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Hunger Counties, 1973*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
TENNESSEE—Cont.		
Lincoln (FS)	30	31
Macon—H (FS)	29	26
Meigs—H (FS)	34	16
Monroe (FS)	28	24
Putnam (FS)	26	30
Trousdale—H (FS)	35	17
Union (FS)	37	33
Wayne (FS)	30	27
TEXAS (67):		
Austin (CD)	31	15
Bailey (CD)	25	27
Blanco (CD)	26	23
Brewster (CD)	35	33
Caldwell—H (CD)	43	15
Cameron—H (CD)	46	32
Camp (CD)	38	28
Castro (CD)	30	24
Cherokee (CD)	28	30
Cochran (CD)	35	33
Coke(CD)	28	19
Collingsworth (FS)	33	33
Crosby (CD)	32	19
Culberson (FS)	25	31
Eastland (CD)	25	28
Edwards (CD)	48	22
Falls—H (CD)	41	31
Fayette (CD)	32	23
Fisher (CD)	33	16
Floyd (CD)	31	14
Foard—H (CD)	33	22
Franklin (CD)	31	24
Frio—H (CD)	44	28
Gaines (CD)	25	16
Hale (CD)	26	14
Hardeman—H (CD)	25	25
Haskell (CD)	32	28
Hays—H (CD)	30	19
Henderson (CD)	25	24
Hill (CD)	29	27
Hockley (CD)	27	13
Hudspeth (FS)	33	33
Irion (CD)	27	17
Jackson (CD)	26	24
Jones (CD)	26	30
Kent (CD)	29	17
Kleberg (CD)	29	25
Lamb (CD)	33	11
Lavaca (CD)	36	21
Martin (CD)	32	22
Mason (CD)	33	29
Medina (CD)	31	17
Milan—H (CD)	29	31
Mills (CD)	31	16
Mitchell (CD)	28	33
Motley—H (CD)	35	31
Navarro (FS)	27	31
Nolan (CD)	25	21
Reeves (CD)	25	21
Refugio (CD)	26	31
Runnels (CD)	29	21
Sabine (CD)	36	27
San Augustine—H (CD)	42	32
San Saba—H (CD)	37	28
Schleicher (CD)	31	21
Shelby (CD)	31	31
Stephens (CD)	25	23
Stonewall (CD)	28	25
Sutton (CD)	31	19
Terry (CD)	27	23
Tyler—H (CD)	25	33
Uvalde—H (CD)	36	32
Val Verde (CD)	30	28
Walker (CD)	31	25
Wharton (FS)	31	30
Williamson (CD)	25	20
Wilson (CD)	30	26
VIRGINIA (32 [1]):		
Accomach—H (CD)	31	22
Amelia (FS)	29	33
Bath (CD)	31	19
Brunswick (FS)	33	20
Buckingham—H (CD)	33	28
Charles City—H (FS)	36	22
Charlotte (CD)	29	31
Cumberland—H (CD)	38	28
Emporia [2] (CD)	26	18
Essex (FS)	25	28
Fluvanna (CD)	32	30
Goochland (FS)	25	16
Greensville (CD)	36	18
Isle of Wight (FS)	26	25
King George (FS)	30	24
Lancaster (FS)	26	26
Louisa (CD)	30	26
Lunenburg (CD)	32	23
Madison (FS)	30	19
Mecklenburg (FS)	31	8
Middlesex (FS)	31	18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Hunger Counties, 1973*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
VIRGINIA—Cont.		
Nansemond—H (CD)	27	29
Nelson (CD)	35	15
New Kent (FS)	27	13
Northumberland (FS)	30	20
Orange (FS)	26	19
Pittsylvania (FS)	25	22
Prince Edward—H (CD)	29	31
Rappahannock (CD)	32	17
Richmond—H (CD)	29	33
Sussex—H (CD)	31	31
Westmoreland—H (CD)	39	20
TOTAL: Number of Hunger 1973 counties (in 24 States)		[1] 263

[1] Includes one independent city in Virginia.
[2] Independent city, not county.

Note: H—Hunger Counties in 1968. FS—Food Stamps. CD—Commodity Distribution.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
ALABAMA (43):		
Barbour (FS)	44	40
Bibb (CD)	38	54
Bullock—H (FS)	55	57
Butler (CD)	41	53
Chambers (CD)	26	46
Chilton—H (CD)	29	45
Choctaw (FS)	42	49
Clay—H (CD)	31	57
Conecuh—H (CD)	45	69
Coosa—H (CD)	32	54
Covington (CD)	29	52
Crenshaw (CD)	45	54
Dallas—H (FS)	40	51
DeKalb (CD)	31	40
Elmore—H (CD)	28	50
Escambia—H (CD)	31	75
Fayette (CD)	28	57
Franklin (CD)	26	43
Geneva (CD)	30	45
Greene (FS)	66	43
Hale—H (FS)	55	47
Henry—H (CD)	39	69
Houston (FS)	25	37
Lawrence (CD)	31	71
Limestone (CD)	27	47
Lowndes—H (CD)	62	[1] 103
Macon—H (CD)	47	94
Marengo (CD)	46	74
Monroe (CD)	45	79
Montgomery (FS)	25	38
Perry (FS)	48	72
Pickens (FS)	41	49
Pike—H (FS)	39	40
Randolph—H (CD)	32	48
St. Clair (CD)	26	35
Sumter (FS)	53	49
Talladega (CD)	26	69
Tallapoosa (CD)	26	62
Tuscaloosa (FS)	26	54
Walker (FS)	26	56
Washington (FS)	36	50
Wilcox (CD)	57	95
Winston (CD)	25	51
ARIZONA (1):		
Graham (FS)	25	65
ARKANSAS (31):		
Ashley (FS)	31	41
Calhoun (FS)	31	44
Chicot (FS)	52	56
Clay (FS)	36	37
ARKANSAS—Cont.		
Crittenden—H (FS)	41	52
Cross (FS)	35	44
Dallas (FS)	30	34
Desha (FS)	42	59
Drew (FS)	34	47
Independence (FS)	28	38
Izard (FS)	31	37
Jackson (FS)	30	51
Jefferson (FS)	31	36
Lafayette (FS)	39	44
Lawrence (FS)	34	41
Lee—H (FS)	51	64
Lincoln (FS)	44	48
Little River (FS)	26	40
Mississippi—H (FS)	35	53
Monroe—H (FS)	48	63
Newton (FS)	46	48
Ouachita (FS)	30	42
Phillips (FS)	48	62
Poinsett (FS)	33	53
Scott (FS)	31	40
Sharp (FS)	31	42
St. Francis—H (FS)	43	61
Stone—H (FS)	47	35
Union (FS)	25	42
Van Buren (FS)	35	42
Woodruff (FS)	43	49
COLORADO (6):		
Conejos—H (FS)	42	62
Costilla—H (FS)	36	87
Huerfano (FS)	28	45
Las Animas (FS)	28	47
Prowers (FS)	25	34
Saguache (FS)	42	34
FLORIDA (17):		
Calhoun (FS)	38	44
Dixie (CD)	28	50
Flagler—H (FS)	29	98
Gadsden—H (FS)	41	58
Hardee (FS)	31	71
Holmes (FS)	34	53
Jackson (FS)	36	38
Jefferson—H (FS)	41	56
Levy (CD)	28	46
Liberty—H (FS)	31	44
Madison (FS)	39	58
Marion (FS)	25	41
Putnam (FS)	26	44
St. Johns (FS)	27	80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
FLORIDA—Cont.		
Sumter (FS)	31	55
Walton (FS)	30	45
Washington—H (FS)	42	47
GEORGIA (86):		
Appling (FS)	37	41
Atkinson (CD)	45	47
Bacon (CD)	31	49
Baker—H (CD)	46	72
Ben Hill—H (FS)	32	43
Bleckley—H (FS)	28	42
Brantley (FS)	25	55
Brooks (FS)	42	57
Bryan (FS)	30	70
Burke (FS)	53	40
Candler (CD)	40	42
Charlton (FS)	29	82
Clay (FS)	61	56
Clinch—H (FS)	36	56
Coffee—H (FS)	33	44
Colquitt (FS)	29	49
Crawford (FS)	43	56
Crisp—H (FS)	32	48
Decatur (FS)	40	42
Dodge (FS)	36	54
Dooly—H (FS)	46	53
Early—H (FS)	49	58
Echols—H (FS)	32	86
Emanuel—H (FS)	35	48
Evans (FS)	42	34
Fannin (FS)	25	42
Glascock (FS)	42	45
Grady—H (FS)	35	38
Hancock—H (FS)	48	62
Harris (CD)	30	54
Hart (FS)	27	45
Irwin—H (CD)	44	37
Jeff Davis (CD)	26	38
Jefferson—H (FS)	40	49
Jenkins (FS)	44	43
Johnson (FS)	39	47
Lanier (FS)	32	42
Lee (FS)	37	48
Liberty (FS)	33	39
Lincoln—H (FS)	35	55
Long—H (CD)	37	54
Lowndes (FS)	25	47
Macon—H (CD)	43	66
Marion—H (FS)	40	46
McDuffie (FS)	26	54
GEORGIA—Cont.		
McIntosh—H (CD)	35	48
Meriwether (FS)	32	39
Miller (FS)	47	50
Mitchell—H (FS)	37	62
Montgomery—H (FS)	33	65
Oglethorpe—H (FS)	28	72
Peach—H (FS)	28	42
Pierce (FS)	27	46
Pike (FS)	28	46
Pulaski—H (FS)	37	47
Putnam (FS)	27	46
Quitman—H (FS)	54	72
Rabun (FS)	25	48
Randolph—H (FS)	51	50
Schley (FS)	30	62
Screven—H (FS)	39	41
Seminole—H (FS)	29	68
Stewart (CD)	48	54
Sumter—H (FS)	32	41
Talbot—H (FS)	42	36
Taliaferro (FS)	51	69
Tattnall (CD)	35	36
Taylor—H (FS)	36	67
Telfair (FS)	36	47
Terrell—H (FS)	42	67
Thomas (FS)	32	38
Towns (FS)	30	38
Treutlen (FS)	38	42
Troup (FS)	25	40
Turner—H (CD)	34	43
Twiggs (FS)	39	47
Ware (FS)	26	54
Warren—H (FS)	44	66
Washington—H (FS)	39	48
Wayne (CD)	26	46
Webster—H (CD)	46	60
Wheeler (FS)	36	53
Wilcox (FS)	40	61
Wilkes—H (FS)	35	46
Wilkinson—H (CD)	29	60
Worth—H (FS)	40	48
ILLINOIS (3):		
Alexander—H (FS)	39	45
Hardin (FS)	30	42
Pulaski—H (FS)	46	52

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
KENTUCKY (61):		
Bath—H (FS)	38	57
Bell (FS)	45	63
Breathitt (FS)	57	87
Breckinridge (CD)	25	39
Butler (FS)	31	51
Caldwell (CD)	26	39
Carlisle (FS)	25	45
Carter (FS)	34	63
Casey (FS)	36	52
Christian (FS)	27	38
Clay (FS)	65	77
Clinton—H (FS)	47	51
Cumberland (FS)	46	58
Edmonson (FS)	30	47
Elliot (FS)	44	65
Estill (FS)	39	77
Fleming (CD)	33	49
Floyd (FS)	41	61
Fulton—H (FS)	34	56
Garrard—H (CD)	25	39
Grayson (CD)	31	43
Green (CD)	25	50
Harlan (FS)	42	65
Hart (FS)	34	59
Hickman (FS)	26	56
Jackson (FS)	56	71
Johnson (FS)	43	71
Knott (FS)	63	56
Knox—H (FS)	54	55
Larue (FS)	26	34
Laurel (FS)	39	49
Lawrence (CD)	45	50
Lee (FS)	55	80
Leslie (FS)	61	77
Letcher (FS)	44	69
Lewis—H (CD)	31	48
Lincoln—H (FS)	34	53
Logan (FS)	28	34
Magoffin (FS)	53	98
Marion (FS)	30	53
Martin—H (FS)	56	71
McCreary—H (FS)	58	58
Menifee—H (FS)	31	80
Monroe (FS)	44	40
Morgan—H (FS)	50	68
Muhlenberg (FS)	26	55
Nicholas (CD)	26	43
Ohio (CD)	27	42
Owen (FS)	27	49
Owsley (FS)	66	80
Perry (FS)	45	72
Powell—H (FS)	32	73
Pulaski (FS)	34	45
KENTUCKY—Cont.		
Robertson—H (CD)	30	39
Rockcastle (FS)	42	70
Rowan (FS)	31	50
Russell (FS)	39	55
Washington (CD)	28	41
Wayne (FS)	55	46
Whitley (FS)	46	54
Wolfe (FS)	61	68
LOUISIANA (43):		
Acadia (FS)	35	49
Allen (FS)	35	60
Assumption—H (FS)	36	47
Avoyelles (FS)	44	62
Beauregard (FS)	25	61
Bienville—H (FS)	38	43
Caddo (FS)	25	48
Caldwell (FS)	41	44
Catahoula (CD)	44	65
Concordia (FS)	39	56
DeSota (FS)	44	42
East Carroll—H (FS)	60	62
Evangeline (FS)	44	74
Franklin (FS)	50	63
Grant (CD)	36	66
Iberia (FS)	27	34
Iberville (FS)	36	58
Jackson (FS)	29	48
Jefferson Davis (FS)	33	43
LaSalle (CD)	30	50
Lincoln (FS)	32	39
Madison—H (FS)	55	59
Morehouse (FS)	41	61
Natchitoches (FS)	45	49
Orleans (FS)	27	62
Ouachita (FS)	26	42
Pointe Coupee—H (FS)	43	56
Rapides (FS)	27	39
Red River (FS)	47	66
Richland (FS)	44	58
Sabine (FS)	41	54
St. Helena—H (FS)	55	43
St. Landry—H (FS)	45	55
St. Martin—H (FS)	41	54
Tangipahoa (FS)	40	41
Tensas—H (FS)	60	59
Union (FS)	32	51

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
LOUISIANA—Cont.		
Washington (CD)	33	47
Webster (FS)	25	45
West Baton Rouge (FS)	31	51
West Carroll (FS)	43	44
West Feliciana—H (CD)	48	75
Winn (FS)	38	48
MARYLAND (1):		
Garrett (FS)	27	47
MICHIGAN (3):		
Houghton (FS)	25	44
Keweenaw (FS)	26	44
Lake (CD)	28	[1] 108
MINNESOTA (3):		
Cass (FS)	25	68
Lincoln (FS)	27	48
Mahnomen (CD)	27	40
MISSISSIPPI (73):		
Adams (FS)	36	62
Alcorn (FS)	25	51
Amite—H (CD)	49	58
Attala—H (FS)	44	41
Benton—H (CD)	46	72
Bolivar—H (FS)	52	75
Calhoun (FS)	38	49
Carroll—H (CD)	49	55
Chickasaw—H (FS)	37	49
Choctaw (CD)	41	62
Claiborne—H (FS)	[2]	56
Clarke (FS)	37	63
Clay—H (FS)	33	61
Coahoma—H (FS)	55	72
Copiah—H (FS)	42	60
Covington (FS)	37	47
DeSota (FS)	30	43
Franklin (CD)	45	40
George (CD)	25	67
Greene (CD)	43	80
Grenada—H (FS)	33	53
Hinds (FS)	26	45
Holmes—H (FS)	62	64
Humphreys—H (FS)	65	63
Issaquena—H (CD)	50	76
Jasper—H (FS)	47	41
Jefferson—H (CD)	67	61
Jefferson Davis—H (FS)	44	64
Jones (FS)	27	46
Kemper (CD)	56	38
Lafayette (FS)	34	47
Lamar (FS)	33	55
Lauderdale (FS)	29	34
Lawrence—H (CD)	41	50
Leake—H (CD)	44	80
Leflore—H (FS)	47	52
Lincoln—H (FS)	35	47
Lowndes—H (FS)	29	43
Madison (FS)	49	55
Marshall (FS)	53	67
Monroe (FS)	30	34
Montgomery (FS)	45	57
Newton (FS)	35	35
Noxubee (LD)	59	81
Oktibbeha (FS)	37	39
Panola—H (FS)	45	57
Pearl River (CD)	30	38
Perry (CD)	36	55
Pike—H (FS)	39	63
Pontotoc (FS)	34	50
Prentiss (FS)	29	47
Quitman—H (FS)	58	50
Scott—H (FS)	38	42
Sharkey—H (FS)	57	87
Simpson (FS)	36	37
Smith—H (CD)	34	54
Stone (CD)	28	49
Sunflower—H (FS)	58	52
Tallahatchie—H (FS)	61	49
Tate (CD)	41	50
Tippah—H (FS)	36	52
Tishomingo (CD)	26	39
Tunica—H (FS)	66	85
Union (FS)	33	35
Walthall—H (CD)	43	73
Warren—H (FS)	28	41
Washington—H (FS)	41	42
Wayne (FS)	42	67
Webster (CD)	39	39
Wilkinson—H (CD)	53	56
Winston (CD)	39	56
Yalobusha (FS)	45	40
Yazoo—H (FS)	51	54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
MISSOURI (31):		
Benton (CD)	26	41
Bollinger (CD)	32	69
Butler (CD)	32	67
Carter (CD)	27	[1]110
Cedar (CD)	27	46
Dade (CD)	27	41
Dallas (CD)	33	54
Dent (CD)	25	52
Douglas (CD)	36	52
Dunklin (FS)	34	63
Hickory (CD)	31	52
Howell (FS)	27	34
Iron (CD)	27	62
Maries (CD)	26	42
McDonald (CD)	26	45
Mississippi (CD)	43	76
New Madrid—H (FS)	41	64
Oregon (CD)	40	52
Ozark (CD)	35	58
Pemiscot—H (FS)	42	91
Putnam (CD)	34	36
Reynolds (CD)	36	60
Ripley (CD)	43	74
Shannon (CD)	37	56
St. Clair (CD)	29	47
Stoddard (CD)	29	88
Stone (CD)	27	42
Texas (CD)	29	47
Washington (FS)	28	67
Wayne (CD)	33	85
Wright (CD)	31	54
NEBRASKA (1):		
Thurston (CD)	28	65
NEW MEXICO (18):		
Chaves (FS)	26	54
Colfax (FS)	25	49
Guadalupe (FS)	42	60
Harding—H (FS)	33	46
Hidalgo (FS)	27	65
Lincoln (FS)	27	38
Luna (FS)	26	49
Mora—H (FS)	64	84
Rio Arriba—H (FS)	37	89
Roosevelt (FS)	26	58
Sandoval—H (FS)	44	81
San Juan (CD)	27	46
San Miguel (FS)	45	86
Sierra (FS)	33	51
Socorro—H (FS)	34	67
Taos—H (FS)	38	[1]106
Torrance—H (FS)	42	50
Union (FS)	33	44
N. CAROLINA (24):		
Bertie—H (FS)	44	58
Bladen—H (FS)	37	43
Brunswick—H (FS)	28	35
Edgecombe (FS)	34	36
Franklin—H (FS)	34	37
Graham (CD)	25	37
Greene—H (FS)	40	45
Halifax—H (FS)	39	58
Hertford—H (CD)	35	43
Hyde—H (CD)	42	62
Jones—H (CD)	38	56
Lenoir (FS)	30	39
Madison (CD)	34	47
Martin—H (FS)	35	39
Mitchell (CD)	32	43
Northampton—H (FS)	46	39
Person (FS)	25	47
Sampson—H (FS)	34	61
Scotland—H (FS)	30	60
Swain (CD)	30	47
Tyrrell—H (FS)	45	57
Warren (FS)	42	42
Washington—H (CD)	29	41
Wayne—H (FS)	27	35
OHIO (3):		
Adams (FS)	32	62
Jackson (FS)	25	64
Pike (FS)	28	61
OKLAHOMA (33):		
Adair (CD)	48	[1]81
Atoka (CD)	36	52
Beckham (CD)	25	51
Blaine—H (CD)	26	40
Bryan (CD)	28	42
Caddo—H (CD)	28	56
Carter (CD)	25	53
Cherokee (CD)	33	48
Choctaw (CD)	40	70
Coal (CD)	37	75
Delaware (CD)	36	62
Greer (CD)	29	51
Harmon (CD)	29	56
Haskell (CD)	32	80
Hughes (CD)	35	65
Jefferson (CD)	31	47
Johnston (CD)	37	67
Kiowa (CD)	30	52
Latimer (CD)	36	59
LeFlore (CD)	35	78
Love (CD)	28	57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
OKLAHOMA—Cont.		
Marshall (CD)	27	68
Mayes (CD)	26	46
McCurtain (CD)	37	73
McIntosh (CD)	33	76
Muskogee (CD)	26	69
Nowata (CD)	28	42
Okfuskee—H (CD)	42	53
Okmulgee (CD)	28	65
Pushmataha (CD)	46	56
Seminole (CD)	29	61
Sequoyah (CD)	33	86
Tillman—H (CD)	29	70
S. CAROLINA (27):		
Allendale (FS)	38	85
Bamberg—H (FS)	35	81
Barnwell (FS)	29	71
Beaufort—H (FS)	29	61
Berkeley (FS)	30	54
Calhoun—H (FS)	43	67
Chesterfield—H (FS)	28	79
Clarendon—H (FS)	50	79
Colleton (FS)	38	37
Darlington—H (FS)	30	49
Dillon—H (FS)	41	59
Dorchester (FS)	25	80
Edgefield (FS)	36	41
Fairfield—H (FS)	38	39
Florence—H (FS)	27	64
Georgetown—H (FS)	36	76
Hampton—H (FS)	37	50
Horry (FS)	31	63
Jasper (FS)	38	70
Lee—H (FS)	46	84
Marion—H (FS)	38	55
Marlboro—H (FS)	34	[1] 108
McCormick (FS)	39	76
Orangeburg—H (FS)	39	72
Saluda—H (FS)	25	75
Sumter (FS)	32	66
Williamsburg—H (FS)	48	78
S. DAKOTA (1):		
Charles Mix (FS)	32	38
TENNESSEE (36):		
Bledsoe—H (FS)	37	57
Campbell—H (FS)	41	50
Claiborne (FS)	44	42
Clay (FS)	44	53
Cocke (FS)	33	42
Crockett (FS)	31	52
Fayette—H (FS)	51	52
Fentress—H (FS)	46	41
Giles (FS)	25	36
Grainger—H (FS)	33	38
Hancock (FS)	63	50
Hardeman (FS)	37	52
Hardin (FS)	34	36
Hawkins (FS)	27	40
Haywood—H (FS)	50	60
Henderson (FS)	28	38
Hickman (FS)	27	75
Houston (FS)	26	44
Jackson (FS)	41	37
Johnson (FS)	33	46
Lake—H (FS)	41	60
Lauderdale (FS)	48	44
Lewis (FS)	25	49
Marion (FS)	29	48
McNairy (FS)	33	39
Morgan (FS)	32	75
Overton (FS)	38	38
Perry (FS)	30	37
Pickett—H (FS)	36	51
Polk (FS)	25	37
Rhea (FS)	29	37
Scott (FS)	48	76
Sequatchie (FS)	30	53
Stewart (CD)	31	39
Tipton (FS)	34	48
White (FS)	26	42
TEXAS (67):		
Anderson (CD)	27	36
Atascosa—H (CD)	34	35
Bastrop (CD)	33	34
Baylor (CD)	26	38
Bee (CD)	29	41
Brooks (CD)	45	61
Burleson—H (CD)	32	57
Coleman (CD)	29	36
Comanche (CD)	26	35
Concho—H (CD)	25	46
Cottle—H (CD)	38	43

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
TEXAS—Cont.		
Dawson (FS)	29	36
Delta—H (CD)	36	41
DeWitt—H (CD)	30	46
Dickens (FS)	26	95
Dimmit—H (CD)	62	39
Duval (CD)	49	51
Fannin (CD)	25	45
Freestone (CD)	33	38
Goliad (CD)	37	49
Gonzales (CD)	36	37
Grimes (CD)	41	35
Harrison (CD)	25	43
Hidalgo—H (CD)	50	38
Houston (CD)	42	38
Jasper (CD)	25	41
Jeff Davis (FS)	31	48
Jim Hogg (CD)	50	64
Jim Wells (CD)	32	42
Karnes—H (CD)	39	57
Kenedy (CD)	44	50
Kimble (CD)	25	36
Kinney—H (CD)	61	40
Knox (CD)	31	42
Lamar (CD)	25	52
LaSalle—H (CD)	53	51
Lee (CD)	32	38
Leon (CD)	40	44
Limestone—H (CD)	33	41
Live Oak (CD)	33	53
Lynn (FS)	33	44
Madison—H (CD)	36	41
Marion—H (CD)	40	49
Maverick—H (CD)	51	61
McCulloch (CD)	25	64
McMullen (CD)	31	42
Menard (CD)	37	45
Newton (CD)	30	46
Panola (CD)	29	35
Polk (CD)	32	38
Presidio (CD)	50	54
Rains (CD)	25	61
Real (CD)	36	45
Red River (CD)	36	54
Robertson (CD)	44	48
Rusk (CD)	25	46
San Jacinto—H (CD)	40	55
San Patricio—H (CD)	33	34
Starr (CD)	55	88
Trinity—H (CD)	34	43
TEXAS—Cont.		
Upshur (CD)	25	36
Waller (CD)	30	38
Washington (CD)	32	41
Webb (CD)	45	42
Willacy—H (CD)	57	45
Zapata (CD)	58	50
Zavala—H (CD)	49	53
UTAH (1):		
Region VIII:		
San Juan (FS)	38	46
VIRGINIA (13 [2]):		
Buchanan—H (CD)	31	46
Dickenson (FS)	38	55
Franklin (CD) [3]	27	36
Halifax (CD)	32	39
Lee (FS)	46	47
Northampton—H (FS)	41	38
Norton (FS) [3]	25	35
Russell (CD)	28	46
Scott (CD)	30	37
Southampton—H (FS)	35	42
Surry—H (FS)	28	39
Tazewell (FS)	25	44
Wise (FS)	31	35
WEST VIRGINIA (32):		
Barbour (FS)	30	72
Boone (FS)	31	58
Braxton (FS)	42	66
Calhoun (FS)	45	76
Clay (FS)	44	[1] 114
Doddridge (FS)	27	73
Fayette (FS)	30	72
Gilmer (FS)	43	66
Grant (FS)	33	45
Greenbrier (FS)	26	71
Hampshire (FS)	27	59
Hardy (FS)	32	39
Lewis (FS)	29	78
Lincoln (FS)	44	81
Logan (FS)	28	61
Mason (FS)	26	51
McDowell (FS)	36	42
Mingo (FS)	43	56
Monroe (FS)	32	67
Nicholas (FS)	29	64
Pendleton (FS)	33	53
Pocahontas (FS)	31	69

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Poverty Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
WEST VIRGINIA—Cont.		
Preston (FS)	31	56
Randolph (FS)	29	71
Ritchie (FS)	29	57
Roane (FS)	30	89
Summers (FS)	40	75
Tucker (FS)	29	45
Upshur (FS)	29	61
Wayne (FS)	27	78
Webster (FS)	44	[1] 106
Wirt	33	80
WISCONSIN (1):		
Sawyer—H (CD)	27	61
TOTAL: Number of Poverty counties (in 27 States)		[2] 659

[1] There may be several reasons for percentage of poor receiving assistance to exceed 100 percent:
a. Some States set welfare income limits higher than the poverty line. Because all welfare recipients are automatically eligible for food assistance, these States contain a larger number of eligibles than the number of those below the national poverty line.
b. Numbers of persons in poverty are from the 1970 Census. Food program participation numbers are for April of 1972, by which time the number of those in poverty may have increased.
c. In some cases, the numbers of food program participants are estimated by the Department of Agriculture.

[2] Includes two independent cities in Virginia.

[3] Independent city, not county.

Note: H—Hunger Counties in 1968. FS—Food Stamps. CD—Commodity Distribution.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-to-Feed Counties*

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
ALABAMA (1):		
Jefferson (FS)	19	33
ARIZONA (7):		
Cochise (CD)	16	27
Gila (CD)	19	27
Greenlee (CD)	10	28
Maricopa (CD)	12	33
Mohave (FS)	12	28
Santa Cruz (FS)	24	18
Yavapai (FS)	18	20
ARKANSAS (12):		
Benton (FS)	19	22
Boone (FS)	23	19
Carroll (FS)	23	10
Craighead (FS)	23	29
Faulkner (FS)	20	23
Hot Spring (FS)	21	29
Howard (FS)	21	16
Pope (FS)	24	28
Saline (FS)	14	31
Sebastian (FS)	17	23
Sevier (FS)	23	23
Washington (FS)	18	20
CALIFORNIA (6):		
Amador (CD)	10	21
Colusa (CD)	13	30
Glenn (CD)	13	19
Mariposa (FS)	13	32
Mono (FS)	14	18
Sierra (FS)	15	13
COLORADO (31):		
Baca (FS)	22	17
Boulder (FS)	10	26
Clear Creek (FS)	8	23
Custer (FS)	22	29
Eagle (FS)	10	27
Elbert (FS)	13	26
Fremont (FS)	18	28
Garfield (FS)	11	30
Gilpin (FS)	19	0
Grand (FS)	12	27
Gunnison (FS)	19	18
Hinsdale (FS)	15	18
Jackson (FS)	6	0
Jefferson (FS)	5	30
Kiowa (FS)	14	9
Kit Carson (FS)	18	18
Larimer (FS)	14	28
Lincoln (FS)	16	22
Logan (FS)	14	33
Moffat (FS)	16	26
Montrose (FS)	19	31
COLORADO—Cont.		
Ouray (FS)	15	18
Park (FS)	24	29
Pitkin (FS)	11	0
Phillips (FS)	20	20
Rio Blanco (FS)	13	30
Routt (FS)	16	16
Sedgwick (FS)	16	25
Summitt (FS)	12	16
Washington (FS)	16	22
Yuma (FS)	19	12
FLORIDA (19):		
Bay (FS)	18	21
Brevard (CD)	10	27
Charlotte (FS)	13	17
Citrus (FS)	24	32
Clay (FS)	17	31
Hillsborough (CD)	16	29
Lake (CD)	23	23
Lee (FS)	15	33
Leon (FS)	20	18
Manatee (CD)	17	30
Martin (FS)	20	18
Monroe (FS)	17	13
Okaloosa (FS)	14	31
Okeechobee (FS)	23	18
Palm Beach (FS)	14	32
Pasco (CD)	21	19
Polk (CD)	20	28
Sarasota (CD)	14	13
Volusia (CD)	18	23
GEORGIA (21):		
Barrow (CD)	18	30
Clarke (CD)	20	25
Clayton (FS)	6	24
Columbia (FS)	19	31
Dade (CD)	22	25
Douglas (FS)	12	33
Fayette (FS)	14	28
Glynn (CD)	17	33
Gordon (FS)	15	29
Gwinnett (CD)	10	30
Habersham (FS)	17	20
Hall (FS)	18	27
Henry (FS)	20	31
Lamar (FS)	19	28
Oconee—H (FS)	24	11
Pickens (FS)	21	20
Polk (FS)	20	32
Stephens (FS)	18	21
Walton (FS)	20	33
White (FS)	24	20
Whitefield (CD)	14	30

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
IDAHO (22):		
Ada (CD)	10	32
Adams (CD)	12	21
Bear Lake (CD)	14	7
Blaine (FS)	10	17
Butte (CD)	11	20
Camas	6	0
Caribou (FS)	8	11
Clarke (FS)	14	14
Custer (FS)	18	18
Elmore (CD)	14	17
Franklin (FS)	14	14
Fremont (CD)	13	14
Gooding (FS)	21	19
Idaho (CD)	17	28
Jefferson (FS)	17	12
Latah (CD)	13	22
Lewis (CD)	12	28
Lincoln (FS)	17	14
Madison (CD)	16	7
Oneida (FS)	18	4
Teton (CD)	19	8
Washington (CD)	24	27
ILLINOIS (55):		
Brown (FS)	22	18
Bureau (FS)	9	18
Calhoun (FS)	20	23
Carroll (FS)	9	18
Cass (FS)	15	21
Christian (FS)	16	23
Clark (FS)	14	33
Clinton (FS)	12	22
Coles (FS)	16	21
De Kalb (FS)	9	25
De Witt (FS)	10	23
Du Page (FS)	3	28
Edgar (FS)	14	31
Edwards (FS)	19	22
Effingham (FS)	15	28
Fayette (FS)	19	22
Ford (FS)	10	13
Fulton (FS)	14	21
Hancock (FS)	15	20
Henderson (FS)	14	28
Henry (FS)	9	19
Iroquois (FS)	11	16
Jasper (FS)	18	29
Jo Daviess (FS)	11	14
Kendall (FS)	4	32
Knox (FS)	10	21
LaSalle (FS)	8	24
Livingston (FS)	9	25
Logan (FS)	10	15
Marshall (FS)	11	23
Mason (FS)	12	23
McDonough (FS)	14	14
Menard (FS)	16	16
ILLINOIS—Cont.		
Mercer (FS)	12	25
Montgomery (FS)	17	29
Morgan (FS)	13	02
Moultrie (FS)	12	25
Ogle (FS)	9	32
Piatt (FS)	8	19
Pike (FS)	18	33
Putnam (FS)	12	20
Randolph (FS)	12	30
Richland (FS)	15	17
Schuyler (FS)	17	24
Scott (FS)	16	24
Shelby (FS)	15	29
Stark (FS)	13	21
Stephenson (FS)	10	18
Union (FS)	20	31
Wabash (FS)	15	32
Warren (FS)	13	17
Washington (FS)	15	18
Wayne (FS)	21	27
Whiteside (FS)	10	23
Woodford (FS)	7	10
INDIANA (54):		
Adams (CD)	10	15
Benton (CD)	12	20
Boone (CD)	10	6
Cass (CD)	9	20
Clinton (CD)	9	11
Crawford (FS)	22	33
Daviess (FS)	15	24
DeKalb (CD)	9	17
Dubois (FS)	8	28
Fayette (CD)	11	29
Fountain (CD)	10	31
Franklin (CD)	13	23
Fulton (CD)	13	30
Gibson (FS)	15	21
Hamilton (CD)	7	7
Hancock (CD)	6	19
Harrison (FS)	12	25
Hendricks (CD)	6	15
Henry (CD)	10	11
Huntington (FS)	6	32
Jackson (CD)	10	25
Jasper (CD)	11	22
Jay (CD)	12	21
Jefferson (CD)	13	18
Johnson (CD)	9	10
Kosciusko (CD)	9	16
Lagrange (CD)	14	7
Marshall (FS)	10	24
Miami (CD)	11	23
Monroe (FS)	13	17
Montgomery (CD)	9	12
Morgan (CD)	7	20
Newton (CD)	10	27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
INDIANA—Cont.		
Noble (CD)	9	22
Ohio (CD)	11	23
Pike (FS)	17	30
Pulaski (CD)	12	21
Putnam (FS)	12	23
Randolph (CD)	10	27
Ripley (CD)	15	18
Rush (CD)	13	22
Scott (CD)	14	18
Shelby (CD)	9	13
Steuben (CD)	12	12
Tippecanoe (FS)	10	33
Tipton (FS)	9	27
Union (CD)	13	17
Vigo (FS)	13	32
Wabash (CD)	8	19
Warren (FS)	14	27
Washington (CD)	15	21
Wells (CD)	7	13
White (CD)	9	24
Whitley (CD)	10	8
IOWA (74):		
Adair (FS)	14	18
Adams (FS)	19	17
Allamakee (FS)	21	15
Audubon (FS)	17	17
Bremer (FS)	11	22
Buena Vista (FS)	11	15
Butler (FS)	13	22
Calhoun (FS)	13	26
Carroll (FS)	13	24
Cass (FS)	12	23
Cedar (FS)	10	28
Cerro Gordo (FS)	11	29
Cherokee (FS)	10	16
Chickasaw (FS)	16	27
Clarke (FS)	17	15
Clay (FS)	11	29
Clayton (FS)	18	22
Crawford (FS)	14	19
Dallas (FS)	10	25
Davis (FS)	17	31
Decatur (FS)	23	27
Delaware (FS)	20	22
Dickinson (FS)	13	19
Emmet (FS)	15	14
Fayette (FS)	15	24
Floyd (FS)	12	29
Franklin (FS)	13	30
Fremont (FS)	16	19
Greene (FS)	14	16
Grundy (FS)	8	24
Guthrie (FS)	14	30
Hamilton (FS)	11	31
Hancock (FS)	12	13
Hardin (FS)	12	32
IOWA—Cont.		
Henry (FS)	10	33
Howard (FS)	19	30
Humboldt (FS)	13	28
Ida (FS)	11	19
Iowa (FS)	14	14
Jackson (FS)	16	31
Jasper (FS)	10	25
Jefferson (FS)	12	32
Johnson (FS)	13	22
Keokuk (FS)	18	17
Kossuth (FS)	14	26
Lyon (FS)	14	11
Madison (FS)	15	19
Mahaska (FS)	18	28
Mills (FS)	10	31
Mitchell (FS)	14	21
Monona (FS)	15	29
Monroe (FS)	20	25
Montgomery (FS)	13	24
O'Brien (FS)	12	11
Osceola (FS)	16	10
Page (FS)	15	20
Plymouth (FS)	14	13
Pocahontas (FS)	12	17
Poweshiek (FS)	12	11
Ringgold (FS)	19	20
Sac (FS)	12	14
Shelby (FS)	13	10
Sioux (FS)	15	12
Story (FS)	12	24
Tama (FS)	12	33
Taylor (FS)	22	13
Union (FS)	16	23
Van Buren (FS)	22	16
Warren (FS)	8	29
Wayne (FS)	22	17
Winnebago (FS)	8	18
Winneshiek (FS)	14	26
Worth (FS)	11	27
Wright (FS)	12	22
KANSAS (99):		
Allen (FS)	18	15
Anderson (FS)	20	7
Atchison (FS)	18	19
Barber (FS)	9	10
Barton (FS)	10	6
Bourbon (FS)	20	15
Brown (FS)	22	12
Butler (FS)	11	24
Chase (FS)	18	7
Cherokee (FS)	24	26
Cheyenne (FS)	15	13
Clark (CD)	6	33
Clay (FS)	17	14
Cloud (FS)	14	19
Coffey (FS)	20	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
KANSAS—Cont.		
Comanche (FS)	13	16
Cowley (FS)	13	14
Crawford (FS)	21	19
Decatur (CD)	19	12
Dickinson (FS)	13	14
Doniphan (FS)	19	18
Douglas (FS)	16	10
Edwards (FS)	8	15
Elk (CD)	17	12
Ellis (FS)	15	6
Ellsworth (FS)	18	5
Ford (FS)	10	18
Franklin (FS)	16	16
Geary (FS)	14	11
Gove (FS)	20	3
Graham (CD)	13	8
Grant (CD)	13	9
Gray (FS)	11	17
Greeley (FS)	19	12
Greenwood (FS)	19	18
Hamilton	14	0
Harper (CD)	13	16
Harvey (FS)	10	8
Haskell (FS)	12	1
Hodgeman (CD)	24	5
Jackson (FS)	15	11
Jefferson (FS)	12	7
Jewell (FS)	15	13
Johnson (FS)	4	10
Kearney (CD)	14	23
Kingman (CD)	18	5
Kiowa (FS)	10	24
Labette (FS)	18	18
Lane (FS)	14	2
Leavenworth (FS)	12	15
Lincoln (FS)	15	5
Linn (FS)	18	28
Logan (FS)	13	9
Lyon (FS)	20	10
Marion (FS)	14	11
Marshall (FS)	17	21
McPherson (FS)	10	14
Meade (CD)	18	6
Miami (FS)	14	13
Mitchell (FS)	18	7
Montgomery (FS)	18	33
Morris (CD)	18	22
Morton (FS)	11	15
Nemaha (FS)	23	14
Neosho (FS)	16	10
Ness (FS)	22	2
Norton (FS)	13	5
Osage (FS)	15	11
Osborne (FS)	16	12
Ottawa (FS)	12	10
Pawnee (FS)	13	10
Phillips (CD)	20	8
KANSAS—Cont.		
Pottawatomie (FS)	15	6
Pratt (FS)	9	15
Rawlins (FS)	20	7
Reno (FS)	11	20
Republic (FS)	18	10
Rice (FS)	12	6
Riley (FS)	17	4
Rooks (FS)	14	8
Rush (FS)	16	14
Russell (FS)	14	7
Saline (FS)	17	12
Scott	12	0
Seward (CD)	10	32
Sherman (CD)	17	15
Smith (FS)	16	5
Stafford (FS)	11	10
Stanton (FS)	20	8
Stevens (FS)	12	10
Sumner (FS)	12	15
Thomas (FS)	13	7
Trego (FS)	17	2
Wabaunsee (FS)	17	9
Wallace (FS)	10	17
Washington (FS)	22	8
Wichita (FS)	19	11
Wilson (FS)	21	14
Woodson (FS)	24	13
KENTUCKY (20):		
Anderson (CD)	15	22
Ballard (CD)	21	23
Boone (FS)	9	27
Bullitt (CD)	14	26
Calloway (CD)	20	18
Graves (CD)	21	10
Hardin (CD)	16	23
Henderson (CD)	17	33
Henry (CD)	20	33
Hopkins (CD)	22	15
Jessamine (CD)	20	22
Livingston (CD)	23	23
Marshall (CD)	17	16
Mason (CD)	20	27
Meade (CD)	15	20
Mercer (CD)	21	24
Nelson (CD)	24	32
Oldham (CD)	16	24
Taylor (CD)	24	26
Warren (CD)	23	14
LOUISIANA (2):		
Cameron (FS)	20	26
Terrebonne (FS)	18	30
MAINE (1):		
Lincoln (CD)	15	27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
MARYLAND (9):		
Baltimore County (FS)	5	22
Carroll (FS)	9	29
Dorchester (FS)	19	29
Frederick (FS)	10	20
Howard (FS)	5	32
Kent (FS)	17	23
Queen Annes (FS)	18	22
Talbot (FS)	18	13
Worcester (FS)	22	13
MASSACHUSETTS (3):		
Norfolk (FS)	5	31
Hampshire (CD)	10	26
Nantucket (FS)	13	15
MICHIGAN (1):		
Huron (FS)	17	25
MINNESOTA (47):		
Blue Earth (FS)	13	31
Brown (FS)	15	16
Chippewa (FS)	16	22
Clay (FS)	12	22
Cottonwood (CD)	14	22
Dodge (CD)	14	20
Douglas (CD)	18	31
Faribault (CD)	16	26
Fillmore (FS)	19	14
Freeborn (FS)	10	24
Goodhue (CD)	12	21
Grant (FS)	22	21
Jackson (CD)	15	18
Kandiyohi (FS)	14	27
Kittson (FS)	15	20
Lac Qui Parle (FS)	23	15
Le Sueur (FS)	12	31
Lyon (CD)	15	28
Martin (FS)	11	26
McLeod (FS)	11	15
Meeker (FS)	18	20
Mower (CD)	11	33
Murray (FS)	18	32
Nicollet (CD)	11	24
Nobles (FS)	15	24
Norman (FS)	22	22
Ottertail (FS)	19	30
Pipestone (FS)	21	32
Pope (FS)	17	28
Redwood (FS)	19	19
Renville (FS)	15	29
Rice (CD)	11	27
Rock (CD)	13	11
Roseau (FS)	19	28
Scott (CD)	9	24
Sibley (FS)	16	21
Stearns (FS)	17	17
MINNESOTA—Cont.		
Steele (FS)	10	33
Stevens (FS)	18	25
Swift (FS)	21	28
Traverse (FS)	23	29
Wabasha (CD)	14	16
Waseca (FS)	12	26
Watonwan (FS)	15	22
Wilkin (FS)	15	22
Winona (FS)	14	29
Yellow Medicine (FS)	19	24
MISSISSIPPI (3):		
Harrison (FS)	20	30
Lee (FS)	23	32
Rankin (FS)	19	22
MISSOURI (28):		
Adair (FS)	21	31
Andrew (CD)	16	30
Audrain (CD)	16	24
Boone (CD)	15	24
Camden (CD)	24	31
Cass (CD)	12	28
Clay (CD)	6	25
Cooper (CD)	20	29
Daviess (CD)	24	33
De Kalb (CD)	20	20
Gasconade (CD)	16	27
Johnson (CD)	16	18
Knox	23	0
Lewis (CD)	18	31
Lincoln (CD)	14	29
Linn (CD)	19	33
Macon (CD)	19	30
Moniteau (CD)	20	29
Nodaway (CD)	18	19
Perry (CD)	20	28
Phelps (CD)	19	29
Pulaski (CD)	16	27
Ralls (CD)	19	32
Randolph (CD)	20	32
St. Charles (CD)	6	33
St. Louis (FS)	5	31
Warren (CD)	13	23
Worth (CD)	21	32
MONTANA (25):		
Beaverhead (FS)	17	31
Carbon (FS)	19	30
Carter (FS)	18	13
Custer (FS)	12	32
Fallon (FS)	13	25
Fergus (FS)	15	25
Gallatin (FS)	11	25
Garfield (FS)	17	6
Golden Valley (FS)	12	29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
MONTANA—Cont.		
Granite (FS)	16	33
Judith Basin (FS)	15	6
Liberty (FS)	8	20
Madison	18	0
McCone (FS)	14	4
Musselshell (FS)	19	27
Petroleum (FS)	18	27
Powder River (FS)	13	6
Prairie (FS)	19	11
Richland (FS)	14	23
Stillwater (FS)	14	13
Sweetgrass (FS)	24	12
Teton (FS)	12	25
Treasure (FS)	23	28
Wheatland (FS)	16	13
Wibaux—H (FS)	15	15
NEBRASKA (73):		
Adams (FS)	12	16
Antelope (FS)	19	11
Arthur (FS)	17	28
Banner (FS)	23	17
Boone (FS)	21	19
Box Butte (FS)	19	22
Brown (FS)	22	7
Buffalo (FS)	16	18
Burt (FS)	17	12
Butler (FS)	22	6
Cass (FS)	12	18
Chase (FS)	17	15
Cherry (FS)	14	17
Cheyenne (FS)	13	26
Clay (FS)	15	15
Colfax (FS)	16	12
Cuming (FS)	20	8
Custer (FS)	18	17
Dakota (FS)	12	17
Dawes (FS)	17	13
Dawson (FS)	13	23
Deuel (FS)	7	25
Dixon (FS)	15	19
Dodge (FS)	11	15
Dundy (FS)	15	13
Fillmore (FS)	16	15
Franklin (FS)	18	18
Frontier (FS)	19	13
Furnas (FS)	17	12
Gage (FS)	13	9
Garden (FS)	22	25
Garfield (FS)	24	8
Gosper (FS)	19	6
Hall (FS)	11	27
Hamilton (FS)	14	17
Harlan (FS)	14	22
Hayes (FS)	23	3
Hitchcock (FS)	23	11
Howard (FS)	22	14
Jefferson (FS)	18	20
Johnson (FS)	19	7
Kearney (FS)	14	7
Keith (FS)	10	28
Kimball (FS)	13	17
Lancaster (FS)	10	25
Lincoln (FS)	12	20
Logan (FS)	11	7
Loup (FS)	21	8
Madison (FS)	12	21
McPherson (FS)	19	11
Merrick (FS)	15	21
Nance (FS)	18	10
Nemaha (FS)	12	19
Nuckolls (FS)	19	10
Otoe (FS)	11	31
Pawnee (FS)	24	15
Perkins (FS)	7	33
Phelps (FS)	11	10
Pierce (FS)	24	4
Platte (FS)	11	20
Polk (FS)	14	5
Red Willow (FS)	13	18
Richardson (FS)	20	17
Saline (FS)	14	7
Sarpy (FS)	6	18
Saunders (FS)	16	13
Seward (FS)	13	16
Sheridan (FS)	21	23
Thayer (FS)	18	12
Valley (FS)	23	11
Washington (FS)	10	14
Wayne (FS)	17	13
York (FS)	11	17
NEVADA (10 [1]):		
Douglas (CD)	8	20
Eureka (CD)	15	21
Lander (CD)	23	9
Lincoln (CD)	15	27
Nye (CD)	10	24
Pershing (CD)	16	23
Storey (CD)	12	27
Washoe (CD)	9	13
White Pine (CD)	8	25
Carson City [2] (CD)	7	19
NEW JERSEY (1):		
Bergen (FS)	4	28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
NEW YORK (9):		
Columbia (FS)	12	30
Delaware (FS)	16	29
Greene (FS)	11	26
Lewis (FS)	16	33
Livingston (FS)	10	25
Montgomery (FS)	10	32
Saratoga (FS)	8	23
Wyoming (FS)	9	32
Yates (FS)	12	33
N. CAROLINA (41):		
Alamance (FS)	11	26
Alexander (CD)	13	27
Buncombe (CD)	16	21
Burke (FS)	13	15
Cabarrus (FS)	12	25
Caldwell (CD)	14	12
Carteret (CD)	18	23
Caswell (CD)	24	33
Catawba (FS)	9	17
Chatham (FS)	20	22
Cleveland (FS)	17	33
Craven (FS)	22	27
Cumberland (CD)	20	27
Currituck (CD)	23	24
Dare (FS)	16	27
Davidson (CD)	13	15
Davie (FS)	17	22
Gaston (CD)	12	23
Guilford (CD)	12	27
Haywood (CD)	18	32
Henderson (CD)	23	10
Iredell (FS)	13	30
Lincoln (FS)	14	10
McDowell (FS)	17	23
Mecklenburg (CD)	13	31
Montgomery (FS)	24	29
Moore (FS)	24	22
Onslow (FS)	22	13
Orange (FS)	17	19
Polk (FS)	23	16
Randolph (CD)	12	14
Rockingham (FS)	15	28
Rowan (CD)	13	17
Rutherford (CD)	18	21
Stanly (FS)	13	12
Stokes (CD)	19	23
Surry (FS)	18	11
Transylvania (CD)	17	13
Wake (CD)	15	27
Wilkes (CD)	22	20
Yadkin (CD)	18	15
N. DAKOTA (23):		
Adams (FS)	16	10
Barnes (FS)	17	25
Bottineau (FS)	16	25
N. DAKOTA—Cont.		
Bowman (FS)	13	10
Burleigh (CD)	11	26
Cass (CD)	10	23
Divide (FS)	20	5
Golden Valley (FS)	15	12
Grand Forks (FS)	11	26
Hettinger (FS)	24	15
LaMoure (FS)	19	26
Nelson (FS)	20	27
Oliver (FS)	21	9
Ramsey (FS)	14	23
Ransom (FS)	17	32
Renville (FS)	13	32
Richland (FS)	18	21
Slope (FS)	16	10
Stark (FS)	18	27
Steele (FS)	13	16
Stutsman (FS)	16	25
Traill (FS)	12	28
Walsh (CD)	15	27
OHIO (30):		
Ashland (FS)	8	10
Auglaize (FS)	7	31
Belmont (FS)	13	32
Carroll (FS)	13	28
Coshocton (FS)	14	23
Darke (FS)	10	33
Defiance (FS)	9	22
Delaware (FS)	8	33
Fairfield (FS)	11	23
Fulton (FS)	6	25
Hancock (FS)	7	21
Hardin (FS)	15	25
Harrison (FS)	17	15
Henry (FS)	8	18
Holmes (FS)	20	10
Knox (FS)	11	29
Licking (FS)	11	33
Logan (FS)	13	32
Medina (FS)	5	28
Mercer (FS)	8	20
Morrow (FS)	11	31
Noble (FS)	23	25
Paulding (FS)	12	29
Richland (FS)	9	32
Seneca (FS)	9	19
Shelby (FS)	9	32
Tuscarawas (FS)	11	33
Van Wert (FS)	10	22
Wayne (FS)	9	23
Williams (FS)	10	10
OKLAHOMA (17):		
Alfalfa (CD)	16	28
Beaver	13	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
OKLAHOMA—Cont.		
Canadian (CD)	13	29
Cimarron (CD)	14	33
Cleveland (CD)	13	20
Comanche (CD)	17	25
Dewey (CD)	24	29
Ellis (CD)	17	23
Grant (CD)	19	17
Harper (CD)	16	23
Kingfisher (CD)	16	21
Major (CD)	18	14
Payne (CD)	19	24
Texas (CD)	13	28
Washita (CD)	20	30
Woods (CD)	18	16
Woodward (CD)	13	22
OREGON (4):		
Benton (CD)	15	28
Gilliam (CD)	9	20
Morrow (FS)	12	23
Sherman (CD)	15	28
PENNSYLVANIA (19):		
Adams (FS)	11	20
Berks (FS)	8	31
Centre (FS)	18	33
Columbia (FS)	11	31
Cumberland (FS)	6	17
Franklin (FS)	11	24
Juniata (FS)	13	26
Lancaster (FS)	9	22
Lebanon (FS)	7	20
Lehigh (FS)	7	25
Monroe (FS)	10	32
Montour (FS)	15	14
Northumberland (FS)	14	30
Pike (FS)	10	20
Snyder (CD)	12	23
Sullivan (FS)	19	16
Union (CD)	14	24
Wayne (FS)	13	31
York (FS)	8	31
S. CAROLINA (5):		
Cherokee (FS)	18	32
Newberry (FS)	21	29
Pickens (FS)	15	18
Spartanburg (FS)	18	29
Union (FS)	18	29
S. DAKOTA (25):		
Bon Homme (FS)	22	28
Brookings (FS)	18	22
Brule (FS)	22	32
Campbell (FS)	20	28
Clay (FS)	18	33
S. DAKOTA—Cont.		
Deuel (FS)	21	32
Edmunds (FS)	21	18
Faulk (FS)	21	21
Haakon (FS)	19	15
Hamlin (FS)	17	26
Hanson (FS)	24	31
Jackson (FS)	21	24
Jones (FS)	18	16
Lake (FS)	20	26
Lawrence (FS)	15	23
Lincoln (FS)	16	20
Meade (FS)	12	28
Miner (FS)	23	21
Moody (CD)	20	33
Perkins (FS)	19	18
Potter (FS)	21	13
Spink (FS)	18	19
Sully (FS)	24	17
Turner (FS)	21	22
Union (FS)	19	24
TENNESSEE (24):		
Bedford (FS)	21	16
Carroll (CD)	21	29
Coffee (FS)	20	21
DeKalb (FS)	23	23
Greene (FS)	24	33
Jefferson (FS)	22	32
Loudon (FS)	21	27
Madison (CD)	24	31
Marshall (CD)	20	20
Maury (CD)	20	28
Montgomery (FS)	22	31
Moore (FS)	18	27
McMinn (FS)	21	22
Obion (FS)	22	23
Robertson (CD)	22	12
Rutherford (FS)	19	20
Sevier (FS)	23	31
Sullivan (FS)	16	24
Sumner (FS)	16	30
Warren (FS)	24	15
Washington (FS)	21	30
Weakley (FS)	22	23
Williamson (FS)	17	27
Wilson (FS)	18	19
TEXAS (94):		
Andrews (CD)	13	20
Angelina (CD)	18	16
Archer (FS)	13	16
Armstrong (FS)	9	10
Bandera (CD)	21	10
Bell (FS)	18	16
Bosque (CD)	24	20
Brazoria (FS)	10	23
Brazos (FS)	22	23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
TEXAS—Cont.		
Brown (CD)	19	31
Burnet (CD)	24	23
Calhoun (CD)	20	27
Callahan (CD)	22	21
Carson (CD)	11	12
Chambers (FS)	22	25
Childress (CD)	22	17
Clay (CD)	16	22
Collins (CD)	14	22
Comal (CD)	16	21
Cooke (CD)	15	23
Coryell (CD)	17	12
Crane (CD)	10	24
Dallam (CD)	17	15
Dallas (CD)	11	27
Deaf Smith (CD)	23	13
Denton (CD)	13	18
Ector (CD)	13	22
Ellis (CD)	18	23
Erath (CD)	24	23
Fort Bend (CD)	24	25
Galveston (CD)	14	24
Gillespie (CD)	13	11
Glasscock (CD)	23	10
Grayson (CD)	15	25
Greg (CD)	17	27
Guadalupe—H (CD)	22	30
Hall	23	0
Hamilton (CD)	23	22
Hansford (CD)	13	5
Hartley (CD)	19	3
Hemphill (CD)	24	3
Hood (CD)	21	31
Hopkins (CD)	21	31
Howard (CD)	17	14
Hunt	18	0
Hutchinson (CD)	11	14
Jack (CD)	20	22
Jefferson (CD)	15	21
Johnson (CD)	13	30
Kaufman (CD)	21	22
Kendall (CD)	17	15
Kerr (CD)	18	13
King	20	0
Lampasas (CD)	24	29
Lipscomb (CD)	14	8
Llano (CD)	22	23
Loving (CD)	6	14
Lubbock (CD)	19	18
Matagorda (CD)	24	27
McLennan (CD)	20	24
Midland (CD)	13	29
Montague (CD)	19	31
Montgomery (CD)	17	25
Moore (CD)	9	22
Nacogdoches (CD)	24	29
Ochiltree (CD)	8	11
Oldham (CD)	15	5
Orange (CD)	12	22
Palo Pinto (CD)	14	31
Parker (FS)	13	26
Parmer (CD)	24	18
Potter (CD)	15	17
Randall (CD)	7	6
Reagan (CD)	19	21
Roberts (CD)	13	11
Scurry (CD)	19	25
Shackelford (CD)	15	30
Sherman (CD)	12	5
Smith (CD)	17	31
Swisher (CD)	24	24
Taylor (CD)	15	26
Terrell (FS)	24	24
Titus (CD)	21	30
Tom Green (CD)	19	26
Travis (CD)	17	30
Upton (CD)	21	20
Van Zandt (CD)	22	18
Victoria (CD)	22	27
Wichita (CD)	14	21
Wilbarger (CD)	24	30
Winkler (CD)	12	19
Wise (CD)	14	20
Yoakum (CD)	16	16
Young (CD)	19	21
UTAH (20):		
Region I:		
Box Elder (FS)	13	33
Cache (FS)	16	33
Rich (FS)	8	33
Region IV:		
Summit (FS)	13	31
Utah (FS)	15	31
Wasatch (FS)	9	31
Region V:		
Juab (FS)	13	19
Millard (FS)	18	19
Piute (FS)	15	19
Sanpete (FS)	21	19
Sevier (FS)	16	19
Wayne (FS)	17	19
Region VI:		
Beaver (FS)	19	14
Garfield (FS)	16	14
Iron (FS)	13	14
Kane (FS)	12	14
Washington (FS)	19	14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
UTAH—Cont.		
Region VII:		
Daggett (FS)	17	19
Duchesne (FS)	16	19
Uintah (FS)	18	19
VIRGINIA (65[1]):		
Alleghany (CD)	19	29
Amherst (CD)	17	23
Appomattox (CD)	22	25
Arlington (FS)	6	12
Augusta (CD)	15	17
Bedford (FS)	18	19
Botetourt (CD)	14	30
Campbell (FS)	12	28
Caroline (FS)	24	18
Carroll (CD) (FS)	23	31
Chesterfield (CD)	8	19
Clarke (FS)	21	16
Craig (CD)	21	19
Culpeper (FS)	21	23
Dinwiddie (FS)	19	22
Fairfax (FS)	4	12
Fauquier (FS)	20	20
Floyd (CD)	20	20
Franklin (FS)	20	26
Frederick (FS)	13	15
Gloucester (FS)	19	31
Grayson (FS)	22	24
Hanover (CD)	10	21
Henrico (FS)	6	8
Henry (FS)	12	25
Highland (FS)	24	13
King and Queen—H (CD)	13	31
Loudoun (FS)	12	32
Mathews (FS)	18	19
Nottoway (FS)	24	21
Page (CD)	20	23
Patrick (CD)	20	19
Powhatan (CD)	23	21
Prince George (CD)	11	28
Prince William (CD)	6	20
Pulaski (FS)	14	32
Rockbridge (FS)	19	16
Rockingham (CD)	14	22
Shenandoah (CD)	16	20
Spotsylvania (FS)	17	24
Stafford (FS)	12	15
Washington (FS)	23	32
Wythe (FS)	18	33
York (FS)	10	18
Alexandria (FS)[2]	9	31
VIRGINIA—Cont.		
Buena Vista (FS)[2]	12	16
Charlottesville (FS)[2]	16	22
Clifton Forge (FS)[2]	16	23
Colonial Heights (CD)[2]	6	19
Danville (FS)[2]	16	29
Fairfax (FS)[2]	4	12
Falls Church (FS)[2]	5	12
Fredericksburg (FS)[2]	12	23
Harrisonburg (FS)[2]	17	10
Hopewell (FS)[2]	11	24
Lexington (FS)[2]	22	16
Lynchburg (FS)[2]	15	25
Petersburg (FS)[2]	23	21
Richmond (FS)[2]	18	31
Roanoke (FS)[2]	15	7
Staunton (CD)[2]	10	17
Suffolk (CD)[2]	22	29
Virginia Beach (FS)[2]	11	15
Williamsburg (FS)[2]	14	10
Winchester (FS)[2]	15	23
WASHINGTON (4):		
Columbia (FS)	23	25
Garfield (FS)	13	28
Lincoln (FS)	10	32
San Juan (FS)	12	27
WISCONSIN (42):		
Bayfield (FS)	19	30
Brown (CD)	8	29
Buffalo (FS)	16	26
Calumet (FS)	7	18
Clark (FS)	16	31
Columbia (FS)	9	21
Crawford (FS)	22	20
Dane (CD)	10	21
Dodge (CD)	8	19
Door (FS)	12	19
Dunn (FS)	17	22
Eau Claire (FS)	11	31
Fond du Lac (CD)	9	18
Grant (FS)	13	25
Green (FS)	10	18
Green Lake (CD)	9	18
Iowa (FS)	15	21
Iron (FS)	12	31
Jefferson (FS)	9	12
Juneau (CD)	18	28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Failure-To-Feed Countries*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance
WISCONSIN—Cont.		
Kewaunee (FS)	9	15
Lafayette (FS)	18	22
Marathon (CD)	10	28
Marquette (FS)	12	25
Oconto (CD)	17	22
Outagamie (FS)	7	23
Ozauka (CD)	5	14
Pepin (FS)	14	24
Pierce (FS)	13	22
Portage (CD)	12	28
Richland (FS)	20	24
Shawano (CD)	14	26
Sheboygan (CD)	7	23
Taylor (FS)	19	27
Trempealeau (FS)	16	23
Vernon (FS)	22	20
Walworth (FS)	10	17
Washington (CD)	5	26
Waupaca (CD)	13	25
Waushara (CD)	16	31
Winnebago (CD)	8	20
Wood (CD)	9	33
WYOMING (16):		
Albany (FS)	16	10
Big Horn (FS)	14	33
Campbell (FS)	6	20
Converse (FS)	13	31
Crook (FS)	14	17
Johnson (FS)	16	13
Laramie (FS)	11	28
Lincoln (FS)	13	10
Niobrara (FS)	13	21
Platte (FS)	16	20
Sublette (FS)	10	9
Sweetwater (FS)	9	32
Teton (FS)	8	21
Uinta (FS)	7	20
Washakie (FS)	15	24
Weston (FS)	10	33

TOTAL: Number of Failure-to-Feed counties (in 40 States) ..... [1] 1,062

[1] Includes independent cities—one in Nevada, and 21 in Virginia.
[2] Independent cities, not counties.

Note: H—Hunger Counties in 1968. FS—Food Stamps. CD—Commodity Distribution.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
ALABAMA (20):			
Autauga—H (CD)	24	81	1, 085
Baldwin (CD)	23	79	2, 804
Blount (CD)	24	54	2, 954
Calhoun (CD)	21	41	12, 042
Cherokee—H (CD)	24	59	1, 512
Cleburne (CD)	23	58	1, 057
Coffee (CD)	23	63	2, 916
Colbert (CD)	22	34	7, 284
Cullman (CD)	23	63	4, 379
Dale (CD)	17	57	3, 337
Etowah (FS)	21	40	11, 521
Jackson (CD)	24	64	3, 454
Lauderdale (CD)	21	51	6, 975
Lee (CD)	23	57	5, 563
Madison (CD)	14	52	12, 367
Marion (CD)	24	52	2, 660
Marshall (CD)	23	49	6, 283
Mobile (FS)	24	49	37, 596
Morgan (FS)	19	37	9, 141
Shelby (CD)	22	53	3, 786
ALASKA (FS) (State)	13	61	13, 701
ARIZONA (2):			
Pinal (CD)	22	61	5, 510
Yuma (CD)	16	39	5, 775
ARKANSAS (4)			
Grant (FS)	18	40	1, 045
Miller (FS)	22	48	3, 829
Pulaski (FS)	18	38	31, 007
Yell (FS)	22	37	1, 918
CALIFORNIA (50):			
Alameda (FS)	11	73	32, 135
Alpine (CD)	10	[1] 266	−73
Butte (CD)	17	65	5, 995
Cataveras (FS)	12	41	911
Contra Costa (FS)	8	[1] 118	−7, 535
Del Norte (FS)	12	51	861
El Dorado (CD)	12	49	2, 567
Fresno (FS)	19	83	13, 240
Humboldt (FS)	13	86	1, 897
Inyo (CD)	10	43	876
Kern (CD)	16	55	23, 227
Kings (CD)	19	76	2, 951
Lake (CD)	19	69	1, 086
Lassen (FS)	9	75	344
Los Angeles (FS)	11	88	86, 644
Madera (FS)	21	87	1, 094
Marin (FS)	7	99	117
Mendocino (CD)	14	88	871
Merced (CD)	17	88	2, 151
Modoc (FS)	14	54	495
Monterey (FS)	13	78	6, 020

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Napa (CD)	10	53	3, 387
Nevada (FS)	13	53	1, 516
Orange (FS)	7	76	22, 013
Placer (FS)	12	68	2, 768
Plumas (CD)	11	68	428
Riverside (FS)	14	61	23, 541
Sacramento (FS)	11	[1] 105	−3, 133
San Benito (FS)	14	[1] 114	−352
San Diego (CD)	11	43	77, 220
San Francisco (FS)	14	84	15, 445
San Joaquin (CD)	14	72	11, 422
San Luis Obispo (FS)	16	44	8, 294
San Mateo (FS)	6	84	4, 878
Santa Barbara (FS)	12	52	14, 175
Santa Clara (FS)	8	[1] 133	−26, 077
Santa Cruz (CD)	15	49	8, 984
Shasta (FS)	13	97	253
Siskiyou (FS)	12	37	2, 486
Solano (FS)	11	49	9, 454
Sonoma (FS)	13	48	13, 722
Stanislaus (FS)	15	85	4, 181
Sutter (CD)	11	53	2, 174
Tehama (FS)	13	46	2, 080
Trinity (FS)	13	62	367
Tulare (CD)	19	73	9, 577
Tuolumne (CD)	12	57	1, 051
Ventura (CD)	9	69	10, 525
Yolo (FS)	16	41	8, 130
Yuba (FS)	18	59	3, 134
COLORADO (26):			
Adams (FS)	7	51	[3]
Alamosa (FS)	22	35	1, 507
Arapahoe (FS)	6	51	[3]
Archuleta (FS)	18	86	66
Bent (FS)	22	54	604
Chaffee (FS)	12	47	639
Cheyenne (FS)	21	[1] 495	2, 003
Crowley (FS)	24	47	385
Delores (FS)	10	82	29
Delta (FS)	23	39	2, 113
Denver (FS)	14	57	29, 932
Douglas (FS)	9	51	[3]
El Paso (FS)	11	40	14, 617
Lake (FS)	8	48	360
La Plata (FS)	19	40	2, 033
Mesa (FS)	15	42	4, 604
Mineral (FS)	12	60	[3]
Montezuma (FS)	19	44	1, 381
Morgan (FS)	18	39	2, 176
Otero (FS)	22	61	2, 010
Pueblo (FS)	14	65	5, 820
Rio Grande (FS)	23	60	894
San Juan (FS)	9	34	47
San Miguel (FS)	13	48	137
Teller (FS)	16	46	278
Weld (FS)	17	39	9, 062

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
CONNECTICUT (10 [4]):			
Bridgeport (FS)	6	66	[2] 12, 299
Bristol (FS)	5	35	[2] 9, 189
Hartford (FS)	9	78	([3])
Manchester (FS)	4	78	([3])
Middletown (FS)	6	58	[2] 9, 699
New Haven [5] (FS)	8	67	([3])
New Haven [5] (FS)	11	67	([3])
Norwich (FS)	9	42	[2] 16, 319
Stamford (FS)	6	91	959
Waterbury (FS)	7	73	3, 636
DELAWARE (3):			
Kent (CD)	15	41	6, 915
New Castle (CD)	9	46	18, 289
Sussex (CD)	16	36	8, 017
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (FS)	17	89	14, 109
FLORIDA (19):			
Alachua (FS)	22	66	7, 241
Baker (FS)	22	50	912
Bradford (FS)	24	57	1, 373
Collier (FS)	16	98	124
Columbia (FS)	24	45	3, 346
Dade (FS)	14	47	94, 382
De Soto—H (FS)	21	54	1, 087
Duval (FS)	18	41	52, 717
Escambia (CD)	19	38	23, 010
Gilchrist (CD)	24	55	388
Gulf (FS)	23	37	1, 486
Indian River (FS)	19	45	3, 789
Nassau (FS)	19	38	2, 393
Orange (FS)	14	50	23, 884
Oseola (FS)	21	45	2, 877
Pinellas (FS)	13	54	31, 113
Santa Rosa (CD)	18	44	3, 698
Seminole (FS)	15	45	6, 895
Union (FS)	23	49	638
GEORGIA (37):			
Baldwin (FS)	22	44	3, 004
Banks (CD)	24	53	770
Bartow (CD)	15	36	3, 143
Bibb(FS)	22	46	16, 438
Butts—H (FS)	24	48	1, 247
Camden (FS)	20	56	992
Carroll (FS)	18	36	5, 104
Catoosa (FS)	13	42	2, 128
Chatham (FS)	21	49	19, 674
Chattahoochee (CD)	17	36	968
Chattooga (FS)	18	48	1, 890
Cherokee (FS)	17	37	3, 282
Cobb (FS)	7	44	7, 781
Coweta (FS)	21	38	4, 114
De Kalb (CD)	7	39	17, 827

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of poverty	Percent of poor receiving Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Assistance
GEORGIA—Continued			
Dougherty (FS)	23	55	9, 062
Effingham (FS)	22	53	1, 382
Floyd (CD)	15	48	5, 754
Forsyth (FS)	18	34	1, 958
Franklin (CD)	20	35	1, 665
Fulton (CD)	18	37	65, 848
Haralson (CD)	18	64	1, 043
Heard—H (FS)	24	65	437
Houston (FS)	14	37	5, 245
Jackson (CD)	19	41	2, 382
Jones—H (FS)	22	51	1, 291
Madison (FS)	19	41	1, 531
Monroe (FS)	22	40	1, 401
Murray (CD)	14	43	1, 050
Muscogee (CD)	20	42	19, 044
Newton (FS)	20	38	3, 195
Paulding (FS)	18	39	1, 926
Richmond (FS)	20	72	8, 086
Rockdale (CD)	16	40	1, 685
Spalding (FS)	19	41	4, 452
Upson (FS)	19	47	2, 336
Walker (CD)	15	40	4, 598
HAWAII (4):			
Hawaii (FS)	12	61	2, 951
Kauai (FS)	10	81	568
Maui (FS)	12	69	1, 654
Oahu (FS)	9	52	25, 071
IDAHO (16):			
Benewah (CD)	12	60	293
Boise (CD)	10	79	36
Bonner (CD)	15	45	1, 226
Bonnerville (FS)	9	41	2, 668
Boundary (CD)	13	35	542
Canyon (FS)	15	54	3, 967
Cassia (FS)	17	38	1, 778
Clearwater (CD)	8	73	237
Gem (CD)	16	36	936
Jerome (FS)	15	40	918
Kootenai (CD)	12	53	1, 985
Minidoka (FS)	16	59	1, 039
Payette (CD)	18	44	1, 235
Shoshone (CD)	9	48	916
Twin Falls (FS)	15	42	3, 619
Valley (CD)	9	48	171
ILLINOIS (42):			
Adams (FS)	13	36	5, 560
Bond (FS)	16	37	1, 384
Boone (FS)	6	41	932
Champaign (FS)	12	41	9, 938
Clay (FS)	15	38	1, 389
Cook (FS)	11	86	79, 690
Crawford (FS)	13	39	1, 528

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
ILLINOIS—Continued			
Cumberland (FS)	15	35	944
Douglas (FS)	12	35	1,430
Franklin (FS)	22	40	4,983
Gallatin (FS)	21	55	687
Greene (FS)	18	43	1,672
Grundy (FS)	6	35	1,068
Jackson (FS)	22	38	6,301
Jefferson (FS)	20	47	3,345
Jersey (FS)	15	36	1,663
Johnson (FS)	19	34	920
Kane (FS)	5	36	7,927
Kankakee (FS)	11	63	3,687
Lake (FS)	6	62	7,567
Lawrence (FS)	19	40	1,967
Lee (FS)	9	38	1,963
Macon (FS)	9	65	3,922
Macoupin (FS)	13	35	3,729
Madison (FS)	9	75	5,476
Marion (FS)	17	49	3,340
Massac (FS)	23	45	1,706
McHenry (FS)	5	54	2,754
McLean (FS)	10	35	6,053
Monroe (FS)	8	54	703
Peoria (FS)	10	61	7,112
Perry (FS)	16	34	2,038
Rock Island (FS)	9	40	8,412
Saline (FS)	24	34	4,001
Sangamon (FS)	10	35	9,964
St. Clair (FS)	16	94	2,816
Tazewell (FS)	6	48	3,345
Vermilion (FS)	12	47	5,818
White (FS)	18	43	1,723
Will (FS)	6	42	8,594
Williamson (FS)	18	36	5,546
Winnebago (FS)	9	71	6,048
INDIANA (38):			
Allen (FS)	8	43	11,628
Bartholomew (FS)	8	92	398
Blackford (CD)	8	40	778
Brown (FS)	18	46	902
Carroll (CD)	8	39	889
Clark (CD)	9	45	3,521
Clay (CD)	13	48	1,545
Dearborn (FS)	11	43	1,803
Decatur (CD)	12	34	1,734
Delaware (CD)	11	59	5,252
Elkhart (FS)	7	41	4,941
Floyd (FS)	10	59	2,225
Grant (FS)	9	45	4,082
Greene (CD)	14	41	2,206
Howard (FS)	8	42	3,916
Jennings (CD)	12	55	945
Knox (FS)	16	38	3,973
Lake (FS)	9	[1] 101	−613

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
INDIANA—Continued			
Laporte (CD)	7	53	3, 406
Lawrence (CD)	12	[1] 109	−408
Madison (FS)	8	36	7, 207
Marion (FS)	9	56	32, 134
Martin (CD)	17	36	1, 148
Orange (CD)	16	40	1, 539
Owen (CD)	15	38	1, 086
Parke (CD)	18	39	1, 574
Perry (FS)	15	41	1, 690
Porter (FS)	6	37	3, 097
Posey (FS)	13	42	1, 674
Spencer (FS)	17	37	1, 852
Starke (CD)	15	50	1, 380
St. Joseph (FS)	9	64	7, 297
Sullivan (FS)	16	41	1, 848
Switzerland (FS)	17	38	646
Vanderburgh (FS)	11	48	9, 472
Vermillion (CD)	14	55	1, 046
Warrick (FS)	10	42	1, 562
Wayne (CD)	11	52	3, 912
IOWA (25):			
Appanoose (FS)	21	43	1, 747
Benton (FS)	11	34	1, 557
Black Hawk (FS)	10	59	5, 255
Boone (FS)	10	41	1, 517
Buchanan (FS)	16	42	1, 996
Clinton (FS)	9	39	3, 074
Des Moines (FS)	9	49	2, 117
Dubuque (FS)	11	36	6, 003
Harrison (FS)	15	34	1, 533
Jones (FS)	13	34	1, 596
Lee (FS)	11	53	2, 064
Linn (FS)	8	49	6, 429
Louisa (FS)	11	43	626
Lucas (FS)	19	38	1, 146
Marion (FS)	14	39	2, 009
Marshall (FS)	9	39	2, 182
Muscatine (FS)	9	60	1, 353
Palo Alto (FS)	16	40	1, 268
Polk (FS)	9	50	12, 401
Pottawattamie (FS)	11	40	5, 415
Scott (FS)	9	55	5, 653
Wapello (FS)	13	61	2, 143
Washington (FS)	9	37	1, 076
Webster (FS)	11	60	2, 015
Woodbury (FS)	12	41	7, 197
KANSAS (4):			
Finney (FS)	12	38	1, 384
Sedgwick (CD)	10	46	19, 207
Shawnee (CD)	9	40	8, 341
Wyandotte (CD)	13	64	9, 018

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
KENTUCKY (25):			
Bourbon (FS)	20	37	2,269
Boyd (CD)	15	48	3,904
Boyle (CD)	18	36	2,385
Campbell (FS)	10	50	4,422
Carroll (CD)	21	41	1,034
Clark (FS)	18	41	2,536
Daviess (FS)	14	69	3,445
Fayette (FS)	14	52	11,227
Franklin (FS)	11	48	1,920
Grant (FS)	19	40	1,109
Greenup (FS)	19	73	1,670
Hancock (CD)	16	48	590
Harrison (FS)	22	38	1,878
Jefferson (FS)	12	51	39,495
Kenton (FS)	11	38	8,544
Lyon (CD)	23	56	451
Madison (FS)	24	47	4,811
McCracken (FS)	18	37	6,389
McLean (CD)	22	44	1,121
Montgomery (FS)	24	59	1,487
Pendleton (CD)	17	40	997
Scott (FS)	21	43	1,983
Shelby (FS)	21	35	2,516
Simpson (FS)	23	35	1,955
Woodford (CD)	15	51	997
LOUISIANA (15):			
Bossier (FS)	20	36	8,019
Calcasieu (FS)	20	54	13,223
East Baton Rouge (FS)	18	39	29,858
Jefferson (FS)	10	43	19,559
Lafayette (FS)	23	42	14,322
Lafourche (FS)	18	35	7,816
Livingston (CD)	22	50	4,109
Plaquemines (FS)	17	39	2,581
St. Bernard (FS)	10	50	2,509
St. Charles District (FS)	20	37	3,720
St. James (FS)	24	39	2,880
St. John District (FS)	24	44	3,219
St. Mary (FS)	23	40	8,421
St. Tammany (FS)	21	41	7,611
Vernon (FS)	23	47	3,944
MAINE (15):			
Androscoggin (FS)	13	[1] 110	−1,097
Aroostook (CD)	20	94	1,022
Cumberland (CD)	11	55	9,021
Franklin (CD)	12	77	567
Hancock (CD)	17	61	2,240
Kennebec (CD)	11	93	711
Knox (CD)	16	62	1,706
Oxford (CD)	13	69	1,759
Penobscot (CD)	13	75	3,984
Piscataguis (CD)	15	94	150
Sagadahoc (CD)	13	85	447

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
MAINE—Continued			
Somerset (CD)	16	[1] 101	−59
Waldo (CD)	17	70	1, 175
Washington (CD)	23	[1] 101	−36
York (CD)	12	58	5, 299
MARYLAND (13 [6]):			
Allegany (FS)	15	34	7, 989
Anne Arundel (FS)	7	47	10, 672
Baltimore City (FS) [7]	18	79	34, 976
Calvert (FS)	19	47	2, 047
Caroline (FS)	21	43	2, 315
Cecil (FS)	10	47	2, 746
Charles (FS)	12	96	251
Harford (FS)	8	34	5, 653
Montgomery (FS)	4	35	14, 001
Prince Georges (FS)	6	72	10, 413
St. Marys (FS)	17	50	3, 651
Washington (FS)	13	36	8, 057
Wicomico (FS)	16	36	5, 441
MASSACHUSETTS (11):			
Barnstable (FS)	11	43	5, 825
Berkshire (CD)	9	68	3, 968
Bristol (FS)	11	59	18, 929
Dukes (FS)	9	56	228
Essex (CD)	8	83	8, 503
Franklin (CD)	8	78	1, 061
Hampden (CD)	9	61	16, 103
Middlesex (FS) [8]	7	42	51, 730
Plymouth (FS)	7	63	8, 672
Suffolk (FS) [8]	15	65	37, 340
Worcester (CD)	8	67	15, 946
MICHIGAN (79):			
Alcona (CD)	20	64	498
Alger (FS)	13	81	200
Allegan (FS)	11	76	1, 773
Alpena (FS)	12	66	1, 205
Antrim (CD)	12	[1] 115	−217
Arenac (FS)	14	76	373
Baraga (FS)	14	92	79
Barry (FS)	10	66	1, 277
Bay (FS)	8	74	2, 458
Benzie (FS)	14	53	582
Berrien (FS)	12	71	5, 564
Branch (FS)	12	48	2, 151
Calhoun (FS)	10	87	1, 789
Cass (FS)	11	55	2, 082
Charlevoix (CD)	14	51	1, 068
Cheboygan (CD)	16	72	727
Chippewa (CD)	19	53	2, 695
Clare (FS)	17	67	934
Clinton (FS)	6	54	1, 397
Crawford (FS)	16	62	376
Delta (FS)	13	69	1, 449
Dickinson (FS)	13	59	1, 205

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
MICHIGAN—Continued			
Eaton (FS)	7	49	2, 268
Emmet (CD)	13	42	1, 336
Genesee (FS)	8	88	4, 628
Gladwin (FS)	13	52	802
Gogebic (FS)	17	52	1, 610
Grand Traverse (FS)	9	48	1, 787
Gratiot (FS)	11	58	1, 696
Hillsdale (FS)	11	50	2, 043
Ingham (FS)	10	76	5, 640
Ionia (FS)	10	74	1, 086
Iosco (CD)	15	41	2, 061
Iron (FS)	14	70	568
Isabella (FS)	17	63	2, 321
Jackson (FS)	9	73	3, 140
Kalamazoo (FS)	9	58	7, 298
Kalkaska (FS)	20	78	234
Kent (FS)	9	79	7, 533
Lapeer (FS)	9	72	1, 252
Leelanau (CD)	13	42	794
Lenawee (FS)	9	59	2, 851
Livingston (FS)	6	64	1, 214
Luce (FS)	11	78	129
Mackinac (FS)	16	63	579
Macomb (FS)	4	63	10, 010
Manistee (CD)	14	71	802
Marquette (FS)	11	58	2, 806
Mason (FS)	11	63	925
Mecosta (FS)	16	73	1, 072
Menominee (FS)	14	74	873
Midland (FS)	6	[1] 117	−676
Missaukee (CD)	20	69	454
Monroe (FS)	7	52	3, 807
Montcalm (FS)	13	76	1, 184
Montmorency (CD)	21	70	326
Muskegon (FS)	10	[1] 118	−2, 862
Newaygo (CD)	15	72	1, 117
Oakland (FS)	5	66	15, 145
Oceana (CD)	18	56	1, 395
Ogemaw (FS)	20	51	1, 177
Ontonagon (FS)	11	73	301
Osceola (CD)	16	47	1, 288
Oscoda (CD)	21	78	223
Otsego (CD)	10	58	407
Ottawa (FS)	6	58	3, 265
Presque Isle (FS)	18	37	1, 408
Roscommon (CD)	17	61	633
Saginaw (FS)	9	96	757
Sanilac (FS)	14	37	2, 977
Schoolcraft (FS)	18	60	577
Shiawassee (CD)	8	64	1, 798
St. Clair (FS)	10	71	3, 574
St. Joseph (FS)	10	56	2, 128
Tuscola (FS)	11	45	2, 829
Van Buren (FS)	14	72	2, 070
Washtenaw (FS)	11	42	13, 174
Waxford (CD)	15	67	951
Wayne (FS)	11	86	39, 531

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
MINNESOTA (33):			
Aitkin (FS)	22	50	1, 247
Anoka (FS)	4	[1] 104	— 251
Becker (FS)	22	36	3, 408
Benton (FS)	13	45	1, 479
Bigstone (FS)	20	39	957
Carlton (FS)	11	60	1, 244
Carver (FS)	8	37	1, 401
Chisago (FS)	11	65	675
Cook (FS)	13	48	220
Crow Wing (FS)	14	62	1, 861
Dakota (FS)	4	47	3, 155
Hennepin (FS)	7	54	31, 360
Houston (FS)	13	37	1, 401
Hubbard (FS)	23	52	1, 182
Isanti (CD)	9	57	577
Itasca (FS)	15	78	1, 183
Kanabec (CD)	16	36	982
Koochiching (FS)	13	50	1, 113
Lake (FS)	7	36	631
Lake of the Woods (FS)	19	51	360
Mille Lacs (FS)	18	53	1, 291
Morrison (CD)	22	34	3, 814
Olmsted (FS)	8	43	3, 822
Pennington (FS)	14	57	785
Pine (FS)	16	74	674
Polk (FS)	16	40	3, 185
Ramsey (FS)	7	79	7, 257
Red Lake (FS)	24	[1] 178	— 977
Sherburne (CD)	9	48	810
St. Louis (FS)	11	71	6, 787
Washington (FS)	5	68	1, 324
Wright (FS)	12	36	3, 025
Wadena (FS)	20	54	1, 088
MISSISSIPPI (2):			
Hancock (CD)	24	34	2, 723
Jackson (FS)	14	36	7, 624
MISSOURI (53 [6]):			
Atchison (FS)	18	36	1, 008
Barry (CD)	24	43	2, 608
Barton (CD)	21	36	1, 380
Bates (CD)	23	47	1, 812
Buchanan (FS)	13	37	7, 151
Caldwell (CD)	21	35	1, 109
Callaway (CD)	14	58	1, 317
Cape Girardeau (CD)	15	43	3, 829
Carroll (CD)	16	46	1, 035
Chariton (CD)	22	34	1, 610
Christian (CD)	22	34	2, 184
Clark (CD)	21	38	1, 075
Clinton (CD)	15	35	1, 190
Cole (CD)	11	45	2, 524
Crawford (CD)	21	58	1, 283
Franklin (CD)	10	42	3, 315
Gentry (CD)	21	35	1, 090
Greene (FS)	15	37	13, 415

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
MISSOURI—Continued			
Grundy (CD)	18	39	1,307
Henry (CD)	19	43	1,968
Holt (CD)	19	41	720
Howard (CD)	23	38	1,364
Jackson (CD)	11	43	41,320
Jasper (CD)	17	49	6,792
Jefferson (CD)	8	52	4,120
Laclede (CD)	23	38	2,809
Lafayette (CD)	12	42	1,734
Lawrence (CD)	18	36	2,782
Livingston (CD)	18	35	1,757
Madison (CD)	22	86	261
Marion (CD)	15	52	2,010
Miller (CD)	21	51	1,530
Monroe (CD)	20	38	1,160
Montgomery (CD)	18	40	1,188
Morgan (CD)	24	50	1,182
Newton (CD)	19	52	2,970
Osage (CD)	15	37	1,036
Pettis (CD)	18	38	3,673
Pike (CD)	19	36	2,048
Platte (CD)	7	43	1,324
Polk (CD)	24	37	2,231
Ray (CD)	14	40	1,434
Saline (CD)	17	39	2,362
Schuyler (CD)	24	34	734
Scott (CD)	20	77	1,520
Shelby (CD)	22	50	843
St. Francois (CD)	20	51	3,440
St. Louis City (FS) [7]	20	76	29,219
Ste. Genevieve (CD)	15	80	391
Sullivan (CD)	22	55	736
Taney (CD)	23	52	1,330
Vernon (CD)	21	54	1,629
Webster (CD)	24	49	1,913
MONTANA (15):			
Broadwater (FS)	23	34	383
Cascade (FS)	11	57	3,721
Dawson (FS)	8	47	499
Deer Lodge (FS)	11	52	733
Flathead (CD)	13	44	2,831
Jefferson (FS)	13	51	281
Lewis and Clark (FS)	9	58	1,297
Lincoln (FS)	7	84	200
Mineral	8	104	9
Park (FS)	14	47	836
Powell (FS)	10	52	349
Ravalli (FS)	19	37	1,670
Roosevelt (CD)	23	73	655
Silver Bow (FS)	11	63	1,766
Toole (FS)	12	45	369

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
NEBRASKA (6):			
Blaine (FS)	12	34	67
Douglas (FS)	10	69	11, 557
Grant (FS)	8	43	33
Hooker (FS)	9	43	55
Thomas (FS)	9	44	47
Scotts Bluff (FS)	14	37	3, 098
NEVADA (7):			
Churchill (CD)	11	34	759
Clark (CD)	9	37	14, 808
Elko (CD)	10	35	911
Esmeralda (CD)	15	85	10
Humboldt (CD)	12	52	357
Lyon (CD)	14	41	658
Mineral (CD)	10	76	167
NEW HAMPSHIRE (10):			
Belknap (CD)	9	61	1, 064
Carroll (CD)	13	53	1, 119
Cheshire (CD)	9	57	1, 957
Coos (CD)	13	49	2, 164
Grafton (CD)	11	46	2, 889
Hillsborough (CD)	8	37	11, 348
Merrimack (CD)	9	46	3, 776
Rockingham (CD)	8	35	7, 240
Stafford (CD)	9	35	4, 031
Sullivan (CD)	10	66	1, 062
NEW JERSEY (20):			
Atlantic (FS)	13	77	5, 073
Burlington (FS)	6	64	6, 783
Camden (FS)	9	82	7, 147
Cape May (FS)	12	46	3, 830
Cumberland (FS)	12	63	5, 166
Essex (FS)	13	60	48, 158
Gloucester (FS)	8	77	3, 093
Hudson (FS)	12	54	32, 792
Hunterdon (FS)	6	35	2, 794
Mercer (FS)	9	46	14, 689
Middlesex (FS)	5	59	12, 451
Monmouth (FS)	8	92	2, 620
Morris (FS)	4	36	9, 093
Ocean (FS)	9	67	5, 800
Passaic (FS)	9	43	24, 404
Salem (FS)	12	45	3, 946
Somerset (FS)	4	54	3, 858
Sussex (FS)	7	76	1, 265
Union (FS)	6	56	14, 312
Warren (FS)	7	42	2, 942
NEW MEXICO (12):			
Bernalillo (FS)	16	79	10, 721
Catron (FS)	17	67	(3)
Curry (FS)	20	49	3, 807
Dona Ana (FS)	24	66	5, 561

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
NEW MEXICO—Continued			
Eddy (FS)	24	47	5, 244
Grant (FS)	14	67	(3)
Lea (FS)	15	50	3, 822
Otero (FS)	15	47	3, 080
Quay (FS)	23	46	(3)
Sante Fe (FS)	22	84	1, 842
Valencia (CD)	21	54	3, 855
Los Alamos (FS)	2	89	(3)
NEW YORK (53):			
Albany (FS)	9	60	9, 931
Allegany (FS)	14	50	2, 899
Bronx (FS) [9]	20	[1] 103	—7, 330
Broome (FS)	9	59	7, 649
Cattaraugus (FS)	12	39	6, 046
Cayuga (FS)	11	54	3, 790
Chautaugua (FS)	12	44	9, 482
Chemung (FS)	12	58	4, 847
Chenango (FS)	11	54	2, 270
Clinton (FS)	15	41	5, 734
Cortland (FS)	13	42	3, 198
Dutchess (FS)	7	37	9, 591
Erie (FS)	9	60	40, 979
Essex (FS)	14	47	2, 561
Franklin (FS)	18	59	3, 126
Fulton (FS)	11	44	3, 348
Genesee (FS)	7	47	2, 221
Hamilton (FS)	12	43	314
Herkimer (FS)	10	34	4, 331
Jefferson (FS)	13	42	6, 708
Kings (FS) [9]	18	87	57, 473
Madison (FS)	11	46	3, 420
Monroe (FS)	7	68	15, 616
Nassau (FS)	4	46	33, 261
New York (FS) [9]	17	98	(3)
Niagara (FS)	8	67	6, 355
Oneida (FS)	10	53	12, 073
Onondaga (FS)	9	49	20, 953
Ontario (FS)	9	67	2, 141
Orange (FS)	10	43	11, 910
Orleans (FS)	9	69	1, 056
Oswego (FS)	11	53	5, 127
Otsego (FS)	13	37	4, 339
Putnam (FS)	6	48	1, 790
Queens (FS) [9]	8	77	34, 086
Rensselaer (FS)	10	41	8, 666
Richmond (FS) [9]	6	[1] 105	—815
Rockland (FS)	6	55	5, 381
Schenectady (FS)	7	37	7, 360
Schoharie (FS)	13	36	1, 981
Schuyler (FS)	11	42	1, 071
Seneca (FS)	9	38	1, 846
St. Lawrence (FS)	15	54	7, 181
Steuben (FS)	12	53	5, 639
Suffolk (FS)	6	45	35, 555

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
NEW YORK—Continued			
Sullivan (FS)	13	62	2, 419
Tioga (FS)	10	46	2, 375
Tompkins (FS)	13	44	4, 962
Ulster (FS)	11	40	8, 718
Warren (FS)	14	38	4, 106
Washington (FS)	13	50	3, 248
Wayne (FS)	8	45	3, 143
Westchester (FS)	6	51	26, 915
NORTH CAROLINA (5):			
Durham (FS)	18	48	11, 879
Forsyth (FS)	14	47	15, 886
Lee (FS)	20	40	3, 533
New Hanover (FS)	18	39	9, 034
Union (FS)	16	40	5, 181
NORTH DAKOTA (16):			
Burke (FS)	17	34	532
Cavalier (FS)	18	57	645
Dickey (FS)	18	47	634
Emmons (FS)	18	60	504
Foster (FS)	16	37	489
Griggs (FS)	14	39	354
Logan (FS)	16	50	329
McHenry (FS)	22	38	1, 193
McIntosh (FS)	19	40	620
Morton (FS)	17	52	1, 597
Pembina (FS)	16	35	1, 077
Pierce (FS)	20	38	757
Sargent (FS)	17	35	646
Towner (FS)	19	46	456
Wells (FS)	15	36	768
Williams (FS)	12	46	1, 231
OHIO (55):			
Allen (FS)	9	67	3, 194
Ashtabula (FS)	10	46	5, 005
Athens (FS)	20	39	5, 513
Brown (FS)	18	47	2, 468
Butler (FS)	9	53	9, 461
Champaign (FS)	9	35	1, 774
Clark (FS)	10	67	4, 916
Clermont (FS)	8	79	1, 668
Clinton (FS)	13	56	1, 790
Columbiana (FS)	10	54	4, 943
Crawford (FS)	9	52	2, 209
Cuyahoga (FS)	10	[1] 100	−328
Erie (FS)	8	58	2, 505
Fayette (FS)	16	47	2, 159
Franklin (FS)	11	56	37, 253
Gallia (FS)	23	46	2, 810
Geauga (FS)	6	75	910
Greene (FS)	7	79	1, 847
Guernsey (FS)	15	36	3, 314
Hamilton (FS)	11	52	48, 569

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
OHIO—Continued			
Highland (FS)	19	52	2, 612
Hocking (FS)	18	43	2, 076
Huron (FS)	9	34	2, 782
Jefferson (FS)	11	58	4, 297
Lake (FS)	4	74	2, 172
Lawrence (FS)	20	58	4, 773
Lorain (FS)	8	85	2, 877
Lucas (FS)	10	72	13, 178
Madison (FS)	11	42	1, 734
Mahoning (FS)	9	67	9, 067
Marion (FS)	9	58	2, 391
Meigs (FS)	24	58	1, 980
Miami (FS)	8	44	3, 739
Monroe (FS)	18	48	1, 464
Montgomery (FS)	8	71	14, 057
Morgan (FS)	20	45	1, 327
Muskingum (FS)	14	52	5, 123
Ottawa (FS)	9	56	1, 388
Perry (FS)	17	49	2, 355
Pickaway (FS)	14	34	3, 304
Portage (FS)	10	38	7, 097
Preble (FS)	8	59	1, 090
Putnam (FS)	10	36	1, 893
Ross (FS)	16	47	4, 894
Sandusky (FS)	9	55	2, 414
Scioto (FS)	21	75	3, 862
Stark (FS)	8	65	9, 829
Summit (FS)	8	59	18, 522
Trumbull (FS)	7	72	4, 532
Union (FS)	9	35	1, 367
Vinton (FS)	24	44	1, 229
Warren (FS)	7	55	2, 684
Washington (FS)	14	45	4, 148
Wood (FS)	9	35	4, 884
Wyandot (FS)	10	44	1, 230
OKLAHOMA (26):			
Cotton—H (CD)	22	51	733
Craig (CD)	22	42	1, 674
Creek (CD)	19	59	3, 514
Custer (CD)	21	40	2, 623
Garfield (CD)	15	34	5, 152
Garvin (CD)	23	53	2, 574
Grady (CD)	23	51	3, 208
Jackson (CD)	21	45	3, 466
Kay (CD)	15	39	4, 225
Lincoln (CD)	21	46	2, 207
McClain (CD)	20	35	1, 835
Murray (CD)	24	63	887
Noble (CD)	20	35	1, 243
Oklahoma (CD)	12	50	32, 513
Osage (CD)	16	48	2, 511
Ottawa (CD)	20	55	2, 549
Pawnee (CD)	21	49	1, 197
Pittsburg (CD)	21	58	3, 087

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
OKLAHOMA—Continued			
Pontotoc (CD)	24	44	3, 641
Pottawatomie (CD)	21	47	4, 556
Roger Mills (CD)	21	40	566
Rogers (CD)	16	48	2, 325
Stephens (CD)	18	34	4, 253
Tulsa (CD)	12	46	25, 105
Wagoner (CD)	22	56	2, 128
Washington (CD)	11	35	2, 986
OREGON (32):			
Baker (FS)	17	73	668
Clackamas (CD)	8	58	5, 771
Clatsop (CD)	14	44	2, 141
Columbia (CD)	11	57	1, 338
Coos (FS)	10	89	625
Crook (CD)	11	80	220
Curry (CD)	13	57	739
Deschutes (CD)	12	44	2, 022
Douglas (FS)	13	51	4, 613
Grant (FS)	13	84	140
Harney (CD)	9	50	331
Hood River (CD)	14	65	631
Jackson (CD)	13	42	6, 725
Jefferson (CD)	15	76	299
Josephine (FS)	17	80	1, 195
Klamath (CD)	12	44	3, 392
Lake (CD)	15	49	486
Lane (FS)	11	75	5, 841
Lincoln (CD)	15	68	1, 210
Linn (CD)	11	62	3, 063
Malheur (CD)	20	64	1, 660
Marion (FS)	13	62	(3)
Multnomah (FS)	11	67	20, 433
Polk (FS)	14	62	(3)
Tillamook (CD)	13	57	1, 012
Umatilla (CD)	13	51	2, 803
Union (CD)	11	50	1, 021
Wallowa (CD)	16	46	525
Wasco (CD)	11	52	1, 024
Washington (FS)	6	56	4, 374
Wheeler (CD)	11	52	97
Yamhill (FS)	13	73	1, 374
PENNSYLVANIA (48):			
Allegheny (FS)	10	75	37, 808
Armstrong (FS)	14	73	2, 730
Beaver (FS)	9	55	8, 182
Bedford (FS)	16	51	3, 194
Blair (FS)	12	52	7, 670
Bradford (FS)	14	67	2, 694
Bucks (CD)	5	43	11, 901
Butler (FS)	10	58	5, 089
Cambria (FS)	12	51	10, 437
Cameron (FS)	9	61	253
Carbon (FS)	10	35	3, 216

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued			
Chester (FS)	7	34	12, 383
Clarion (FS)	15	55	2, 511
Clearfield (FS)	17	52	5, 951
Clinton (FS)	11	57	1, 772
Crawford (FS)	13	37	6, 246
Dauphin (FS)	11	39	14, 325
Delaware (FS)	6	51	18, 115
Elk (FS)	10	56	1, 643
Erie (FS)	10	50	12, 284
Fayette (FS)	21	68	10, 273
Forest (FS)	12	64	210
Fulton (FS)	18	40	1, 130
Greene (FS)	21	57	3, 234
Huntingdon (FS)	17	61	2, 449
Indiana (FS)	16	55	5, 216
Jefferson (FS)	14	45	3, 424
Lackawanna (FS)	10	55	10, 766
Lawrence (FS)	12	61	4, 900
Luzerne (FS)	12	45	21, 649
Lycoming (FS)	11	37	7, 920
McKean (FS)	12	81	1, 112
Mercer (FS)	10	53	5, 685
Mifflin (FS)	13	48	2, 953
Montgomery (FS)	5	35	19, 336
Northampton (FS)	8	35	10, 976
Perry (FS)	12	34	2, 220
Philadelphia (FS)	15	62	111, 901
Porter (FS)	17	65	980
Schuylkill (FS)	14	37	14, 136
Somerset (FS)	14	55	4, 550
Susquehanna (FS)	15	45	2, 703
Tioga (FS)	15	45	3, 163
Venango (FS)	13	62	3, 012
Warren (FS)	9	52	1, 903
Washington (FS)	12	61	9, 770
Westmoreland (FS)	8	71	9, 230
Wyoming (FS)	14	37	1, 610
RHODE ISLAND (2):			
P.A. District No. 1 (Providence) (FS)	19	90	3, 212
P.A. District No. 2 (rest of State) (FS)	9	64	24, 596
SOUTH CAROLINA (13):			
Abbeville (FS)	21	41	2, 525
Aiken (FS)	18	69	5, 060
Anderson (FS)	16	42	9, 741
Charleston (FS)	24	76	13, 050
Greenville (FS)	15	44	19, 418
Greenwood (FS)	14	68	2, 243
Kershaw—H (FS)	24	34	5, 314
Lancaster (FS)	17	47	3, 947
Laurens (FS)	16	72	2, 093
Lexington (FS)	15	43	7, 515
Oconee (FS)	17	36	4, 473
Richland (FS)	20	68	12, 515
York (FS)	16	56	5, 896

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
SOUTH DAKOTA (12):			
Beadle (FS)	14	42	1, 694
Brown (FS)	14	40	3, 066
Butte (FS)	16	44	723
Clark (FS)	21	34	764
Custer (FS)	17	45	408
Davison (FS)	15	48	1, 319
Fall River (FS)	18	48	639
Kingsbury (CD)	17	52	607
Minnehaha (FS)	11	49	4, 995
Pennington (FS)	14	44	4, 492
Walworth (FS)	17	38	805
Yankton (FS)	19	34	2, 030
TENNESSEE (19):			
Anderson (FS)	19	53	5, 203
Benton (FS)	21	42	1, 482
Blount (FS)	17	42	6, 172
Bradley (FS)	17	34	5, 496
Carter (FS)	22	47	4, 903
Cheatham (CD)	17	36	1, 456
Davidson (FS)	14	35	38, 577
Decatur (FS)	23	34	1, 456
Dickson (FS)	19	37	2, 629
Gibson (CD)	22	41	6, 220
Hamblen (FS)	19	42	4, 284
Hamilton (FS)	17	37	26, 165
Humphreys (FS)	21	50	1, 400
Knox (FS)	18	50	23, 287
Roane (FS)	20	43	4, 463
Shelby (FS)	21	45	79, 078
Smith (FS)	23	34	1, 920
Unicoi (FS)	24	60	1, 461
Van Buren (FS)	21	49	413
TEXAS (26):			
Aransas (CD)	21	42	1, 086
Bexar (FS)	20	44	88, 626
Borden (FS)	15	40	71
Bowie (CD)	18	43	6, 766
Briscoe (FS)	23	38	394
Cass (CD)	23	40	3, 247
Colorado (CD)	22	40	2, 358
Crockett (CD)	17	67	217
Donley (FS)	24	36	546
El Paso (FS)	21	37	46, 976
Garza (FS)	23	47	632
Gray (CD)	10	36	1, 642
Hardin (CD)	19	41	3, 300
Harris (FS)	12	40	125, 239
Liberty (CD)	23	36	4, 753
Morris (CD)	21	35	1, 679
Nueces (FS)	22	42	29, 360
Pecos (FS)	19	37	1, 636
Rockwall—H (CD)	16	37	716
Somervell (CD)	23	37	386
Sterling (CD)	21	41	124

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
TEXAS—Continued			
Tarrant (FS)	10	62	27, 379
Throckmorton (CD)	14	55	136
Ward (CD)	16	52	945
Wheeler (CD)	22	39	854
Wood (CD)	24	36	2, 763
UTAH (8):			
Region II:			[10] 9, 284
Davis (FS)	7	49	
Morgan (FS)	6	49	
Weber (FS)	9	49	
Region III:			[10] 24, 283
Salt Lake (FS)	10	49	
Tooele (FS)	7	49	
Region VIII:			[3]
Carbon (FS)	12	46	
Emery (FS)	16	46	
Grand (FS)	11	46	
VERMONT (12): [3 4]			
Bennington (FS)	13	53	1, 615
Brattleboro (FS)	10	74	400
Burlington (FS)	9	72	2, 031
Hartford (FS)	9	88	263
Middlebury (FS)	8	153	922
Montpelier (FS)	10	81	951
Morrisville (FS)	12	62	708
Newport (FS)	14	59	1, 269
Rutland (FS)	12	69	1, 672
Springfield (FS)	8	98	57
St. Albans (FS)	12	84	38
St. Johnsbury (FS)	10	84	347
VIRGINIA (23 [6]):			
Albemarle (FS)	17	38	3, 682
Bland (CD)	21	47	565
Bristol (FS) [7]	24	47	1, 820
Chesapeake (FS) [7]	14	46	6, 610
Covington (FS) [7]	15	48	794
Galax (FS) [7]	16	41	589
Giles (CD)	19	50	1, 589
Greene (CD)	24	36	804
Hampton (FS) [7]	11	37	7, 823
James City (FS)	14	41	1, 293
King William (CD)	22	34	1, 063
Martinsville (FS) [7]	12	50	1, 206
Montgomery (FS)	14	50	[3]
Newport News (FS) [7]	15	47	10. 098
Norfolk (FS) [7]	20	41	31, 425
Portsmouth (FS) [7]	19	67	6, 827
Radford (FS) [7]	10	50	[3]
Roanoke (CD)	7	65	[3]
Salem (CD) [7]	8	65	[3]
Smyth (FS)	19	39	3, 339
South Boston (CD) [7]	22	39	[3]
Warren (CD)	13	50	1, 011
Waynesboro (CD) [7]	7	37	737

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
WASHINGTON (35):			
Adams (FS)	11	69	415
Asotin (FS)	15	61	813
Benton (FS)	8	77	1, 314
Chelan (FS)	13	67	1, 804
Clallam (FS)	11	80	754
Clark (FS)	9	77	2, 617
Cowlitz (FS)	9	79	1, 255
Douglas (FS)	11	41	1, 023
Ferry (FS)	18	59	266
Franklin (FS)	13	65	1, 178
Grant (FS)	18	49	3, 858
Grays Harbor (FS)	13	69	2, 301
Island (FS)	11	35	1, 785
Jefferson (FS)	12	53	574
King (FS)[11]	8	89	9, 781
Kitsap (FS)[11]	9	64	3, 220
Kittitas (FS)	17	85	539
Klickitat (FS)	11	76	314
Lewis (FS)	13	53	2, 755
Mason (FS)	11	77	505
Okanogan (FS)	16	60	1, 629
Pacific (FS)	15	42	1, 324
Pend Oreille (FS)	24	62	546
Pierce (FS)	10	86	5, 186
Skagit (FS)	12	64	2, 096
Skamania (FS)	13	98	13
Snohomish (FS)[11]	8	[1] 112	−2, 370
Spokane (FS)	12	75	8, 257
Stevens (FS)	20	57	1, 457
Thurston (FS)	9	81	1, 365
Wahkiakum (FS)	14	45	266
Walla Walla (FS)	13	66	1, 669
Whatcom (FS)	13	53	4, 954
Whitman (FS)	15	34	2, 992
Yakima (FS)	20	87	3, 753
WEST VIRGINIA (23):			
Berkeley (FS)	16	54	2, 600
Brooke (FS)	11	85	497
Cabell (FS)	18	78	3, 911
Hancock (FS)	8	[1] 104	−110
Harrison (FS)	17	61	4, 814
Jackson (FS)	20	70	1, 249
Jefferson (FS)	17	38	2, 235
Kanawha (FS)	17	73	10, 161
Marion (FS)	16	46	5, 263
Marshall (FS)	13	96	209
Mercer (FS)	23	66	4, 817
Mineral (FS)	21	94	272
Monongalia (FS)	19	45	5, 985
Morgan (FS)	20	53	793
Ohio (FS)	14	91	808
Pleasants (FS)	17	95	63
Putnam (FS)	16	79	945
Raleigh (FS)	24	67	5, 469
Taylor (FS)	22	71	895
Tyler (FS)	22	62	839

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Other Counties*—Continued

State and county	Percent of population in poverty	Percent of poor receiving Federal Food Assistance	Number of persons in poverty not receiving Federal Food Assistance
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Wetzel (FS)	21	68	1, 383
Wood (FS)	12	71	2, 980
Wyoming (FS)	24	61	2, 827
WISCONSIN (27):			
Adams (FS)	19	48	916
Ashland (FS)	16	60	1, 032
Barron (FS)	16	35	3, 411
Burnett (FS)	22	43	1, 160
Chippewa (FS)	13	35	3, 773
Douglas (FS)	14	56	2, 582
Florence (CD)	21	50	337
Forest (FS)	23	59	721
Jackson (FS)	16	44	1, 345
Kenosha (CD)	8	54	3, 941
La Crosse (FS)	11	36	5, 181
Langlade (FS)	18	47	1, 823
Lincoln (CD)	10	38	1, 434
Manitowoc (CD)	8	39	3, 809
Marinette (FS)	14	41	3, 001
Menominee (CD)	43	75	280
Milwaukee (FS)	9	56	41, 003
Monroe (FS)	13	35	2, 637
Polk (FS)	13	35	2, 151
Price (FS)	17	35	1, 535
Racine (CD)	7	54	5, 683
Rock (CD)	7	55	4, 320
Rusk (FS)	21	50	1, 487
Sauk (CD)	9	47	1, 816
St. Croix (FS)	9	34	2, 006
Washburn (CD)	20	64	739
Waukesha (FS)	4	38	5, 626
WYOMING (5):			
Carbon (FS)	11	53	641
Goshen (FS)	18	46	1, 025
Natrona (FS)	10	35	3, 151
Park (FS)	10	34	1, 193
Sheridan (FS)	13	39	1, 337
TOTAL: Number of other counties (in 50 States [12])			[9] 1, 058

[1] There may be several reasons for percentage of poor receiving assistance to exceed 100 percent:
a. Some States set welfare income limits higher than the poverty line. Because all welfare recipients are automatically eligible for food assistance, these States contain a larger number of eligibles than the number of those below the national poverty line.
b. Numbers of persons in poverty are from the 1970 Census. Food program participation numbers are for April of 1972, by which time the number of those in poverty may have increased.
c. In some cases, the numbers of food program participants are estimated by the Department of Agriculture.
[2] Figures estimated.
[3] Food program area encompasses more than one county; therefore, number of persons not available separately.
[4] Welfare districts.
[5] The City of New Haven is divided between two welfare districts.
[6] Includes independent cities.
[7] Independent city, not county.
[8] Three towns in Middlesex County included with Suffolk County.
[9] Percent receiving assistance figures in Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties are for November 1972.
[10] Total for region.
[11] Because figures for percent of poor are for 1969, they do not reflect the massive unemployment and poverty that began in Seattle in 1970.
[12] Plus the District of Columbia.

Note (H)—Hunger Counties in 1968; (FS)—Food Stamps; (CD)—Commodity Distribution.

TABLE 6.—*Counties With Large Indian Reservation Populations*

STATE AND COUNTIES
ARIZONA:
Apache.
Coconino.
Navajo.
Pima.
CALIFORNIA:
Imperial.
San Bernardino.
FLORIDA:
Broward.
Glades.
Hendry.
IDAHO:
Bannock.
Bingham.
Lemhi.
Nez Pierce.
Power.
MINNESOTA:
Beltrami.
Clearwater.
MISSISSIPPI:
Neshoba.
MONTANA:
Big Horn.
Blaine.
Chouteau.
Daniels.
Glacier.
Hill.
Lake.
Missoula.
Phillips.
Pondera.
Rosebud.
Sanders.
Sheridan.
Valley.
MONTANA—Cont.
Yellowstone.
NORTH DAKOTA:
Benson.
Dunn.
Eddy.
McKenzie.
McLean.
Mercer.
Mountrail.
Rolette.
Sioux.
Ward.
SOUTH DAKOTA:
Bennett.
Buffalo.
Codington.
Corson.
Day.
Dewey.
Grant.
Gregory.
Hughes.
Hyde.
Lyman.
Marshall.
Mallette.
Roberts.
Shannon.
Stanley.
Todd.
Tripp.
Washabaugh.
Ziebach.
WISCONSIN:
Oneida.
Vilas.
WYOMING:
Fremont.
Hot Springs.

TOTAL: Counties with large Indian reservation populations (in 11 States)	66

TABLE 11.—*Counties Feeding 10 Percent or Less of Their Poor Population*

	Percent
Arkansas:	
Baxter	10
Carroll	10
Colorado:	
Kiowa	9
Idaho:	
Bear Lake	7
Madison	7
Oneida	4
Teton	8
Illinois:	
Woodford	10
Indiana:	
Boone	6
Hamilton	7
Johnson	10
Lagrange	7
Whitley	8
Iowa:	
Osceola	10
Shelby	10
Kansas:	
Anderson	7
Barber	10
Barton	6
Chase	7
Coffey	10
Douglas	10
Ellis	6
Ellsworth	5
Gove	3
Graham	8
Grant	9
Harvey	8
Haskell	1
Hodgeman	5
Jefferson	7
Johnson	10
Kingman	5
Lane	2
Lincoln	5
Logan	9
Lyon	10
Meade	6
Mitchell	7
Neosho	10
Ness	2
Norton	5
Ottawa	10
Pawnee	10
Phillips	8
Pottawatomie	6
Rawlins	7
Republic	10
Rice	6
Riley	4
Rooks	8
Russell	7
Sheridan	4
Smith	5
Stafford	10
Stanton	8
Stevens	10
Thomas	7
Trego	2

	Percent
Kansas—Cont.	
Wabaunsee	9
Washington	8
Kentucky:	
Graves	10
Montana:	
Garfield	6
Judith Basin	6
McCone	4
Powder River	6
Nebraska:	
Brown	7
Butler	6
Cuming	8
Gage	9
Garfield	8
Gosper	6
Hayes	3
Johnson	7
Kearney	7
Keya Paha	4
Logan	7
Loup	8
Nance	10
Nuckolls	10
Phelps	10
Pierce	4
Polk	5
Rock	6
Saline	7
Sherman	10
Stanton	9
Webster	5
Wheeler	7
Nevada:	
Lander	9
North Carolina:	
Henderson	10
Lincoln	10
North Dakota:	
Adams	10
Bowman	10
Divide	5
Oliver	9
Slope	10
Ohio:	
Ashland	10
Holmes	10
Williams	10
South Dakota:	
Harding	3
Texas:	
Armstrong	10
Bandera	10
Glasscock	10
Hansford	5
Hartley	3
Hemphill	3
Lipscomb	8
Oldham	5
Randall	6
Sherman	5

TABLE 11.—*Counties Feeding 10 Percent or Less of Their Poor Population*—Continued

	Percent
Virginia:	
Harrisonburg [1]	10
Henrico	8
Mecklenburg	8
Roanoke	7
Williamsburg	10
Wyoming:	
Albany	10
Lincoln	10
Sublette	9

[1] Independent city, not county.

TABLE 12.—*Counties Feeding 90 Percent or More of Their Poor Population*

	Percent
Alabama:	
Lowndes	100+
Macon	94
Wilcox	95
California:	
Alpine	100+
Contra Costa	100+
Marin	99
Sacramento	100+
San Benito	100+
Santa Clara	100+
Shasta	97
Colorado:	
Cheyenne	100+
Connecticut:	
Stamford	91
Florida:	
Collier	98
Flagler	98
Illinois:	
St. Clair	94
Indiana:	
Bartholomew	92
Lawrence	100+
Lake	100+
Kentucky:	
Magoffin	98
Maine:	
Androscoggin	100+
Aroostock	94
Kennebec	93
Piscataquis	94
Somerset	100+
Washington	100+
Maryland:	
Charles	96
Michigan:	
Antrim	100+
Baraga	92
Michigan—Con.	
Lake	100+
Midland	100+
Muskegon	100+
Saginaw	96
Minnesota:	
Anoka	100+
Red Lake	100+
Missouri:	
Carter	100+
Pemiscot	91
Montana: Mineral	100+
New Jersey: Monmouth	92
New Mexico: Taos	100+
New York:	
Bronx	100+
New York	98
Richmond	100+
Ohio: Cuyahoga	100
Rhode Island: P.A. District No. 1	90
South Carolina: Marlboro	100+
Texas: Dickens	95
Vermont:	
Middlebury	100+
St. Albans	99
Springfield	98
Washington:	
Skamania	98
Snohomish	100+
West Virginia:	
Clay	100+
Hancock	100+
Marshall	96
Mineral	94
Ohio	91
Pleasants	95
Webster	100+

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